FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM.

Thos — OR, A Jackson

COMPENDIUM

OF THE

MODERN PRACTICE of PHYSICK.

By HUGH SMITH, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians in London, and late Phyſician to the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

Sold by W. JOHNSTON, Ludgate-ſtreet; T. WALLER, Fleet-ſtreet; and J. JOHNSON, Pater-noſter-Row.

M.DCC.LXVIII.

[Price Five Shillings.]

1912 7 Bi .75

BOSTON MEDICAL
OCT 18 1921
LIBRARY

THE

PREFACE.

THE following Eſſay on the Intentions of Cure and Remedies, in the different morbid Affections of the Body, was undertaken by the Author as a Text-Book to the Courſes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, which he was for eleven Years engaged in.

As his Engagements in his Profeſſion will not permit him, with any Degree of Convenience, any longer to continue the Lectures; and as repeated Applications have been made to him for his Treatiſe, from almoſt every Quarter of the Kingdom; he has now made it public, believing it will prove ſerviceable to point out to the younger Practitioner the Means which may be uſeful in the Cure of Diſeaſes, and direct to the Application of thoſe Medicines which Experience has warranted to be ſucceſsful.

INDEX

INDEX

OF THE

DISEASES.

Of a Plethora ——— Page 1
Inflammation in general — 3
Convulsions and Spasms ——— 9
Weakened and relaxed Solids ——— 11
The Rickets ——— — 16
The Dropsy ——— ——— 18
Of the spontaneous morbid degeneracies of the Fluids ——— ——— 23
An acid Acrimony ——— 23
A spontaneous Gluten ——— 25
A putrescent Acrimony ——— 27
The Sea Scurvy ——— — 30
Of Fevers in general ——— 33
The inflammatory Fever ——— 47
The low nervous Fever ——— 49
The intermitting Fever ——— 52
The putrid malignant Fever ——— 55
The Rheumatism ——— 58
The Small Pox ——— ——— 62
The Measles ——— ——— 65

DISEASES of the HEAD.

Of a Cephalalgia or Head-ach Pag. 66
A Phrenitis 68
An Apoplexy 69
A Palsy 73
The Chorea Sancti Viti 77
The Catalepsy 78
The Epilepsy 79
Nervous Complaints 82
Of an Inflammation of the Eye 85
Of the Amaurosis 87
Of an Angina 88

DISEASES of the THORAX.

Of the true Peripneumony 90
Pleuritis and Paraphrenitis 93
Peripneumonia Notha 94
Pulmonary Consumption 99

DISEASES of the STOMACH.

Of a depraved Appetite and Indigestion 108
The Cholera Morbus 113
Cardialgia and other Pains in the Stomach 115

DISEASES of the INTESTINES.

Of a Diarrhæa, Dysentery, and Tenesmus 117
Worms in the Intestines 122
The Hæmorrhoids or Piles 124
Colics 126

DIS-

DISEASES of the LIVER.

Of an Inflammation of the Liver Pag. 130
The Jaundice —— 131

DISEASES of the URINARY PASSAGES.

Of an Inflammation and Suppuration 133
A Diabetes —— — 134
The Stone —— —— 135
Iſchuriæ, Dyſuriæ, &c. — 137
The Lues Venerea —— 138

DISEASES of WOMEN.

Obſtructed Menſes —— 141
Hæmorrhagia uterina —— 144
Fluor albus —— 146

DISEASES of the SKIN.

Pſora —— —— 148
Of the Elephantiaſis —— 150

DISEASES of CHILDREN.

Acidities in the Primæ Viæ 151
Dentition — — 152
Peripneumony — — — 153
Worms — —— 154
Tinea, or Scall'd Head —— 155
Hooping Cough —— 156
Scrofulous Affections —— 157

FORMULÆ

BOSTON MEDICAL
OCT 18 1921
LIBRARY

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM.

Of a PLETHORA.

THE diſeaſes from a Plethora have been ſuppoſed to owe their origin to a præternatural fullneſs and diſtenſion of the ſanguineous veſſels, from too great and increaſed a quantity of the blood and juices in general; but, upon a more minute enquiry, it will perhaps appear more probable, that the phenomena in plethoric caſes will depend upon a ſuperabundance of the fibrous craſſamentum, or thicker parts of the blood, in proportion to the ſerous or thinner: From an exceſs in the quantity of the fibrous parts, the blood becoming too thick and denſe, can with difficulty be circulated through the ſmaller and minute capillary veſſels, or propelled from the extremities of the venal into the arterial ſyſtem, whence a diſtenſion and dilatation of the arteries, an impediment to the free, eaſy, and ready circulation of the

 blood,

blood, an increaſed reſiſtance to the force and action of the heart, ruptures of the veſſels, (eſpecially in thoſe parts where they are moſt fine and tender, as in the brain and lungs,) obſtructions, compreſſions, perverted ſecretions and excretions, hæmorrhages, vertigos, apoplexies, and even death itſelf.

The prediſpoſing cauſes to a Plethora are a good conſtitution and a ſound and ſtrong ſtate of the veſſels and viſcera, more eſpecially if a greater quantity of nutritious aliments ſhould have been indulged in, than ſuffice for the ſupport and nouriſhment of the body; or if a natural, or an accuſtomed artificial evacuation of blood ſhould have been ſuppreſſed or neglected.

The curative intention will conſiſt in depleting the veſſels and attenuating the denſe rich blood; and this can only be effected by copious blood-lettings; lenient purgatives, the volatile and neutral ſalts, and plenty of warm diluting liquors may likewiſe be given to advantage.

Of INFLAMMATION and INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS in General.

IN the beginning of a febrile inflammatory diſeaſe, the pulſe is quickened, and ſoon becomes full, tenſe, and hard beyond its natural ſtate; an evident indication of an increaſed velocity of the blood's motion, and of the *vis vitæ* being enforced beyond its due bounds.

This can only happen from an irritation, more or leſs general, of the fibrillæ of the veſſels, and brought on by ſome cauſe acting as a ſtimulus.

The cauſes may be aptly divided into external and internal.

The external or mechanical cauſes are various, ſuch as wounds, bruiſes, a thorn or any foreign ſubſtance puſhed into and lodged in the fleſh, and the like.

But as inflammatory diſeaſes oftentimes attack the animal machine, when not only no ſuch external cauſes appear, but alſo when no ſuch particular ſimilar cauſes can be aſſigned, or even ſuppoſed to happen to the internal parts, we are therefore obliged to have recourſe to a deeper reſearch, in order to explore a cauſe both ſufficiently general and

adequate to such effects. — And this general cause is perhaps no other than an obstructed perspiration, or a stoppage of the cutaneous excretion by cold, which generally proves the occasional cause of our internal inflammatory, and other acute febrile complaints.

Every Inflammation must either be terminated by Resolution, Suppuration, or Gangrene. — Of these, Resolution is by much the most eligible and desireable event, and ought by all means to be promoted; especially if it should happen in an internal part, or any of the viscera.

To procure this desireable termination by Resolution, our first attempt must be, to reduce the febrile impetus to proper bounds, and to remove, or at least to diminish, the cause of the disease, and abate the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels: to effect which, blood-letting, especially in the beginning, is one of the most powerful means, and must be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms and violence of the fever.

Afterwards, to promote the excretions, and expel the cause of the Inflammation, the reguline preparations will prove highly beneficial, and claim the preference to all other medicines. — It will be best to give them in such doses as will gently puke the patient, and repeat them at the distance of twelve or

ſixteen hours, for once, twice, or at moſt three times.

N°. 1. ℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. ß. ad gr. jß.
Calc. antimonii ʒ ß M. ft. pulv.

vel ℞. Regul. antimonii.
Nitri. āā pondera æqualia ſeparatim in pulverem trita probe miſceantur, deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum leviter candens; materia ab igne remota aqua bulliente abluatur, & in pulverem ſubtiliſſimum reducatur.

℞. Pulv. ut ſup. ʒ ß ad ʒ ß:
Mercurii corallini gr. i. M. ft. pulv.

In the above preparation, it is immaterial whether the regulus, crocus, or glaſs of antimony ſhould be made uſe of.

In the Intermediate Time

N°. 2. ℞. Sal. abſinth. ʒi.
Succ. limon. ℥ ß.
Aq. Pur. ℥i.
— Alexit. Spt.
Syr. croci āā ʒi—M. ft. hauſt. 6ta. quaq. hor. ſumend.
Adde pro re nata nitri ʒſs ad ʒi.
vel. ſpt. nitri dulc.—ʒ ß ad ʒ i.—vel vin. ipecacoanh.—gtt. xx. ad lx.

If the patient ſhould be coſtive, and the belly ſhould not be opened by the above, it will be neceſſary to procure a ſtool, either by an emollient laxative glyſter, or an eccoprotic purgative.

N°. 3. ℞ Decoct. com. ℥viij.
Elect. lenitiv.
Ol. olivar. āā ℥i.
Vin. antimonial. ℥ij M. ft.
Enema vel
℞ Aq. tepid. ℔ ß
Sapon. moll. ℥ ß M.

N°. 4. ℞ Sal cathartic. glaub. ℥vj ad ℥j.
Manna ℥ ß ſolv. in
Aq. pur. ℥ij ß add
Tinct. Cardamom. ℥j. M. ft. hauſt.

Vel ℞ Tartar ſolubil. ℥iij.
Mannæ ℥ ß ſolv. in
Aq. fontan. ℥ij ß. add
Aq. Cinnam. ſpt. ℥j M. ft. hauſt.

vel ℞ Infuſ. ſenæ limoniat. ℥ij ß
Sal C. C. vol. ʒ ß
Tinct. Cardamom. ℥ ß.
Mannæ ℥iij.
ſolve ut ft. hauſt.

vel ℞ Emulſ. com. ℔j.
Mannæ ℥j.

Tart.

Tart. ſolub. ʒiij.
Spt. nitri dul. ʒj.
ft. apozem. ſum. ʒiiij. omni vel ſecunda quaque hora donec ſatis purgaverit.

When the pulſe is lowered by the evacuations, the ſal. corn. cerv. may be given to advantage in doſes of 15 grains, or a ſcruple, either in the ſaline draught, No. 2. or joined with a ſolution of ſperma Cæt. which tends to blunt its acrimony, and render it more palatable. Towards the end of the diſeaſe, if the pulſe ſhould flag, the free uſe of bliſters will be adviſeable, and the antiphlogiſtic regimen muſt be changed for the warm cordials. To the ſalt of hartſhorn may be added the confect. cardiac, caſtor, contrayerva, camphor, ſaffron, and the like, (ſee Nervous Fever) as the indications will now conſiſt in ſupporting the powers of nature, and exciting the vis vitæ, in order to bring about the coction and expulſion of the febrile Fomes.

Topical applications, ſuch as fomentations, cataplaſms, liniments, and the like, will become uſeful in relaxing the tenſion, and abating the increaſed oſcillatory contractions of the veſſels.

N°. 5. ℞ Flor. chamomæli
Capit. papav. alb. contuſ. ā ā ʒij.
Aquæ pur. ℔iiij.
leviter coque et cola pro fotu tepide uſurpand.

Cataplaſms

Cataplasms of bread and milk, with oil of roses, or ointment of elder, may be applied to the part, and renewed morning and evening; or the following may be substituted:

No. 6. ℞ Hord. Gallic. ʒj
Sem. Lini ʒij tere simul et coq.
ex Lact. yaccin. ʒvj vel ʒviij
ad debitam consistentiam add. unguent. flor. Sambuci q. s.

No. 7. ℞ Ol. amydalar.
Spt. salis ammoniac. āā ʒj M.
ft. lin.

Vel ℞ Ol. amyd. unguent. simp. āā ʒj.
Camphor. ʒij solv. ut ft. lin.

To recruit the strength of the patient, the remedies to be proposed for the cure of weakened and relaxed solids will be advisable.

CON-

CONVULSIONS and SPASMS.

AN involuntary or morbid contraction of any muſcle, or muſcular part, is called a convulſion.

This can only happen from an increaſed and irregular determination of the nervous influence into the muſcles of the affected parts; which is owing either to an irritation in the encephalon itſelf, or upon ſome other part of the nervous ſyſtem; alſo to paſſions of the mind; to inanition, or an emptineſs of the veſſels from profuſe evacuations; or to a weakneſs and laxity of the nervous and muſcular ſyſtems.

Spaſmodic complaints are ſometimes attended with pain, at others not.

A ſpaſmodic is to be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammatory pain by an attention to the pulſe, and the nature and effects of the pain itſelf: The pulſe in an inflammation is always quicker than natural, and generally full hard and tenſe; the pain likewiſe is æquable, throbbing, and unremitting: but in a ſpaſmodic affection the pulſe is often a natural one, and the pain is mitigated at ſhort intervals, and returns more violently by fits.

In painful ſpaſms Opiates claim the firſt place, and ſhould be given in large and frequently repeated doſes.

N'.

N°. 8. Confect. paulin. ʒß.
Caſtor. moſch. āā ϑß.
Syr. croci q. s. ut ft. bol. 6ta quaque hor. vel pro re nata ſumend.—Or a grain, or two, or, in ſome caſes, even three, of opium, may be given at a doſe, and repeated as often as neceſſary. Glyſters made of broth, or the like, with two or three drachms of the tinct. thebaic. will ſometimes be highly uſeful. Bliſters and ſinapiſms are often ſerviceable, more eſpecially in ſuch convulſive complaints as are not attended with great pain; in which caſe likewiſe the fœtids and antiſpaſmodics may be uſed to advantage.

Aſſafœtida may be given from ϑß to ʒß.
Ammoniacum ϑj to ʒß.
Caſtor. ϑß to ϑij.
Camphor. gr. v. to ϑj.
Muſk. ϑß to ʒß.
Oleum animale gtt. vj. to xv.
Volatile ſalts ϑß to ϑj.
Salt and oil of amber Do.
Valerian ʒj to ʒij.
Strengtheners and bracers; the bark and ſteel.

In general, if we can remove the cauſe, the effect will ceaſe.

WEAK-

WEAKENED and RELAXED SOLIDS.

THE cauſes of relaxed ſolids, or a weakened habit of body, may be comprehended under five claſſes, and will either depend upon,

Firſt, A defect in nutrition, either from improper food, or an inſufficient quantity thereof, or upon an inertia and weakneſs of the digeſtive powers.

Secondly, A languid circulation, or too weak an application of the parts of one fibre to another, from a defect of muſcular motion.

Thirdly, Great and profuſe diſcharges, either by ſpontaneous or accidental, or artificial evacuations, and this either of the blood itſelf, or any of the excretions preternaturally encreaſed.

Fourthly, Paſſions of the mind, or too cloſe an attention to any particular object, eſpecially if joined with a ſedentary inactive life: Or,

Fifthly, An over diſtraction or diſtenſion of the fibres and ſolids of any part of the body, ſo that they are not again able to recover their tone.

The ſymptoms from relaxed Solids are ſuch as muſt evidently reſult from an impaired and debilitated ſtate and Action of the ſeveral organs and functions of the body. From a weakened,

weakened ſtate of the ſtomach and primæ viæ, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, flatulencies, and acidities: — From a debilitated action of the circulating powers of the heart and vaſcular ſyſtem, a languid circulation, an increaſed ſecretion, from the weakened organs, and an impeded abſorption; — whence palpitations of the heart, ſhortneſs of breath, a general indolence and wearineſs, obſtructions, fluor albus, hæmorrhages, a bloated countenance, and dropſical ſwellings; — and from a weakened ſtate of the nervous ſyſtem, extreme lowneſs and dejection of ſpirits, tremblings, ſpaſms, and the like.

The cure may be comprized under five heads, and may be attempted,

Firſt, By diet.

Secondly, By exerciſe of body.

Thirdly, By bracing and ſtrengthening medicines, the auſtere and aſtringent vegetables and minerals.

Fourthly, By topical applications, the cold bath, the proper application of bandages, and the like.

Fifthly, By leſſening or removing the diſtracting or diſtending cauſe.

A proper diet for debilitated and weakened people may be prepared from milk, eggs, decoctions of bread, jellies, broths, and the like.

The

The white and yolk of a new-laid egg, well beat together, may be diluted with half a pint of milk, ſeaſoned with ſpice and ſweetened with ſugar to the taſte of the patient.

Panada's prepared from bread, biſcuit, or Dutch ruſks, with ſugar and Rheniſh wine, or lemon or orange juice, are agreeable and uſeful.

The beef tea, as it has been called, is a pleaſant and proper liquor; may be prepared as follows; cut a pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef into very thin ſlices, add to it a quart of water; put it over a quick fire, let it boil five minutes, take off the riſing ſcum, and decant the clear liquor for uſe.

The bracing ſtrengthening medicines, which moſt powerfully conduce, and are beſt adapted to the cure of a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids are as follows.

Iron or ſteel and its preparations.
The vitriolum e cupro, or vitriolum cæruleum of the ſhops.
The Peruvian bark.
The cortex quercus, or oak bark.
Allum.
The acid ſpirit, or oil of vitriol.
The terra japonica.
The ſanguis draconis, and
Moſt of the aromatic bitters.

The Pyrmont, Spaw, Bath, Tunbridge, and other Chalybeate waters.

No. 9. ℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℥j ß.
Vin. chalybeat. ℥ ß
Spt. Lavend. comp. ʒj M. ft. hauſt. hor. xj. Matut. et 5ta. P. M. ſumend.

℞ Extract. Cort. Peruv ʒ ß
Colcoth. Vitrioli.
Limat. chalyb. recent. āā ℈ ß
gr. xv.
Spec. aromatic. gr. vj. ſyr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. Bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

℞ Conſ. cort. aurant ʒ ß.
Limatur Chalyb. ℈j.
Zedoar.
Spec. aromatic. āā gr. vj.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. Bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

℞ Conſ. abſynth. maritim. ʒj.
Flor. martial. ℥ ß.
Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. elect. ſum. quantit. nuc. moſch. man. et veſp.

℞ Sal. chalyb. ʒj calcinet. leni igne in vaſe ferreo donec rubeſcere incipiat ſuper affund. dum adhuc caleſcit ſpt. vini gallic. ℔ij digerant. per 3 vel 4 dies, et cola pro uſu. — Doſ. ʒiij vel ℥ ß bis die.

℞

℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ʒj ſumend.
Gtt. xxx. ad ʒij ter quaterve de die.

No. 10. ℞ Vitrioli cærulei ℈ ß.
Pulv. e ſuccin. comp. ʒiij M. ft. pulv. —Doſis ℈ ß gr. xv. vel ℈j ter quaterve de die.

℞ Vitrioli cærulei ℈j.
Aq. cinnamon. ten. ℔j ß — ſolv. ut ft. tinct.—Doſ. ʒiij ad ʒvj ter quaterve de die.

No. 11. ℞ Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒj.
Flor. Balauſt.
Zedoariæ.
Cinnam. āā ʒj ß.
Vin. rub. auſter. ℔j. digere et cola. —Doſ. ʒij ter quaterve de die.

No. 12. ℞ Alumin.
Sang. dracon. āā gr. xij.
Rhabarb. gr. v. ſyr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bolus quater de die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. ʒij vel ʒiij.

No. 13. ℞ Elix. vitriol. dulc. ʒij.
Tinct. Amar. ʒvj. M. capt. ʒj vel ʒij bis terve de die ex vin. rub. vel vino medicat. No. 11.

℞ Elix. vitriol. acid. ʒij.
Tinct. japonic. ʒvj. M. ſumend. ut ſupra.

THE RICKETS.

THE Rickets is a diſeaſe to which children alone are liable, from the fourth month to about the fifth or ſixth year of their age: Is owing to laxity; and brought on by the cauſes, which have been aſſigned as productive of relaxed ſolids in general.

May be diſtinguiſhed by a general weakneſs, a relaxed and bloated countenance, a curvature of the bones, and an enlargement of their extremities.

The indications of cure will conſiſt in ſtrengthening the habit, and reſtoring to their tone, or figure, the parts that may have been vitiated or diſtorted.

As from the relaxed ſtate of the primæ viæ, a quantity of pituitous humours are for the moſt part lodged in the ſtomach and inteſtines, a few grains of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, may be adminiſtered; and now and then a gentle purge of rhubarb, with nutmeg, the elix. aloes, the tinct. ſacra, or ſome other warm ſtomachic purgative. —— But we are principally to depend upon the bracing ſtrengthening regimen, chalybeates, the bark, the cold bath, and exerciſe of the body.—The chalybeate preparations, No. 9. in proper doſes, according to the age of the

the patient, will be extremely adviſeable. — Or, the mars ſaccharatus of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is an elegant and agreeable form of a chalybeate for children, may be given, from a drachm to two, three or four times every day. — The infuſion of the bark, No. 11. with or without the elixir of vitriol, will be uſeful; more particularly, if any feveriſh heat, or hectical ſymptoms, ſhould forbid the uſe of ſteel, till their removal.

The diſtorted parts may be reſtored again to their figure by mechanical inſtruments of different kinds, adapted to counteract the traction of the muſcles.

THE DROPSY.

THE Indications of cure in a Dropſy will conſiſt in removing the cauſe of the diſeaſe; in evacuating the waters effuſed into the ſeveral cavities; and in preventing a relapſe, by ſtrengthening the ſolids of the body, and guarding againſt a future collection.

The waters are to be evacuated either by the natural emunctories, or artificial outlets. The natural excretions are thoſe by vomit, ſtools, urine, and ſweat. The artificial are, by the operations of the empyema, the paracenteſis, ſcarifications, and bliſters.

Proper Forms of EMETICS.

No. 14. ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℈j. Tartar. emetic. gr. iiij. M. ft. pul. emetic.

℞ Vin. antimonial. ʒjß. Oxymel ſcillit. ʒß. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℈ß. Mercur. emetic. flav. gr. v. Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol.

A cor-

A cordial opiate may be adminiſtered after the operation of the emetic.

Hydragogue Cathartics.

No. 15. ℞ Tinct. jalap.
Syr. de ſpin. cerv. ā ʒvj.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒiſs,
Tinct. aromatic. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Scammonii ʒ ß.
Gum. guiaci ℈j ſolut. vitell. ovi, add.
Aq. cinnam. len. ʒij.
Nuc. moſch. ʒij.
Syr. roſar. pallid. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Elaterii gr. vj.
Sacchari ℈ ß.
Ol. junip. gr. iij.
Conſ. cynoſbat. ℈j. M. ft. bol.

℞ Jalap. ℈ij.
Gum. Gambog. gr. xij.
Zingib. ℈ ß.
Syr. de ſpin. cerv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol.

℞ Rad. Iridis lutei q. v. contund. et exprime ſuccum. — Doſ. ʒj — ʒ ß. man. et veſp.

℞

℞ Scammon. op.—gr. xv.—ʒ ß.
Antimon. crud.
Chalyb. cum ſulph. ppt. āā
gr. xij.
Syr. ſimp. q. s. ut ſt. Bol. altern. dieb. ſumend.

It may be uſeful in many places to ſubjoin calomel to the above purgatives; of which ϑ ß or fifteen grains may either be given in a bolus over night, or joined with the cathartic.

Diuretic Medicines.

No. 16. ℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℔ j.
Sal. diuret. ʒj vel ſal. tartar.
ʒ vj. M. — Doſ. ʒiiij ter quaterve de die.

℞ Aq. pur. ʒj ß.
Sal. ſuccin. vol. ϑj.
Tinct. cantharid.
Syr. croci āā ʒi. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ʒj.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒ ß.
Spt. nit. dulc. ʒij.
Syr. balſ. ʒij ß. M. ft. hauſt. 8va quaque hora ſumend.

℞

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j.
Aceti Scillitic. ℥ij.
Spt. lavend.
Syr. croci ãã ℥j. M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ſcillar. ℈ ß.
Confect. damocrat. ʒ ß.
Spec. aromat. g. vj.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. hor. ſom. ſum.

℞ Limatur. cupri gr. x.
Spt. vol. aromatic. ʒvj. M. ft. tinct. cœrul. — Capiat gtt. xx. ad ʒj ter die vacuo ſtomach. ex ſyrup. balſamic. vel melle.

℞ Suc. cinar. depurat. ℔ ß.
Aq. Raphani comp. ℥ij.
Spt. nit. dul. ʒvj. M. cap. ℥ij vel ℥iij ter die.

℞ Sem. dauri ſilv. ℔j.
Rad. enul. camp.
Bacc. junip.
Sem. canis ãã ℔ ß. M. ft. ſpecies infundend. in cereviſia forti, cong. x per menſem.—Doſ. ℔ ß bis terve de die.

It is neceſſary, in hydropic caſes, to join the ſtimulating, acrid, and aromatic medicines, with our diuretics: Such are horſe-

horſe-radiſh, muſtard ſeed, pulv. ari comp. and the like; in order that the extravaſated fluids may the more readily be abſorbed and determined to the kidneys.

Sudorific Medicines.

No. 17. ℞ Pul. rad. ipecacoanhæ gr. iiij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
Sal. ammoniac. purificat. ℈j.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. noct. hor. ſomni ſumend. repetend. mane vel noct. ſequent. ut opus erit.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ij.
Gum. Guiaci ℈j.
Camphor. gr. iiij.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

To ſtrengthen the ſolids, and prevent a future collection and extravaſation of the ſerous colluvies, the regimen and medicines, recommended for the remedy of weakened and relaxed ſolids, will be highly adviſeable, and bid the faireſt to anſwer the intention.

Of

Of the SPONTANEOUS MORBID DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS.

THE fluids and humours of the body, from various cauſes, may become either acid, glutinous, or putreſcent.

An acid acrimony prevails principally in the primæ viæ; and may derive its origin, either from too great a quantity of aceſcent food, or from a laxity and debility of the ſtomach and organs of digeſtion.

It is to be remedied by diet; by the antacid abſorbent medicines; and by ſtrengthening the primæ viæ, by which digeſtion may be haſtened, and the aliments prevented from turning ſour.

To cut off the aceſcent fomes, a diet, which is of an oppoſite nature to an acid, prepared of fleſh meats and the alcaleſcent vegetables, will be expedient and uſeful.

The acid is to be corrected and weakened, and its ill effects prevented by thoſe remedies which abſorb and neutralize acids: Such are the fixed and volatile alcalies, and the teſtacea.

No. 18. ℞ Julep e Creta ℥ij.
Tinct. cinnam. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Teſt. oſt. ppt.
Sacchar. ā ā ʒij.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. ij. M. ft. pulv.—Doſ. ʒj bis terve de die.

If it ſhould be judged neceſſary to procure a ſtool at the ſame time;

℞ Magnes alb. ℈ij.
Rhabarb. ℈ ß.
Spec. aromatic. gr. ij. M. ft. pulv. mane et veſp. vel pro re nata ſumend.

℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ā ā ʒvj. M. ft. hauſt. mane et veſp. ſumend.

But the greateſt indication will conſiſt in ſtrengthening the primæ viæ, and haſtening digeſtion; by which, the aliments will be more quickly expelled from the ſtomach, and prevented from becoming ſour. The others were only palliative and preventative; but this muſt prove the radical cure.

If the ſtomach ſhould be foul, and a ſickneſs or nauſea attend, an emetic may be given, and occaſionally repeated, of ten

or

or fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, or a decoction of the bulbous roots of the common daffodil, which is one of the mildeſt and moſt efficacious vomitories the whole Materia Medica affords. The ſtomach purgers; ſuch as the aloetics and rhubarb will likewiſe be uſeful; the tinctura ſacra, the tincture of rhubarb, or the vin. aloetic. alcalin. warmed with ſpirit of lavender, or ſome other aromatic may be given to an ounce, either in the morning, or at night, at bed-time. The Elix. aloes may be taken to half an ounce, and the pill rufi, or the aromatic pill, to fifteen grains, or a ſcruple. The bracing ſtrengthening remedies will be likewiſe adviſeable, particularly the preparations of iron, and alſo chalybeate waters; the bark, the elixir of vitriol, the ſtomachick bitters, and exerciſe of body. See No. 9. No. 11, and No. 13.

A SPONTANEOUS GLUTEN, or a pituitous lentor in the veſſels and viſcera, may derive its origin from viſcid aliments, and weak primæ viæ; or, may be owing to a degeneracy of the humours themſelves, from a weakened circulation, or too rigid a ſtate of the veſſels, the effects of age.

The cure is to be attempted by cutting off the ſemes of the diſeaſe; expelling from the

primæ viæ the ropy colluvies; attenuating the lentor of the blood; and ſtrengthening the ſolids, to prevent a relapſe. —— A proper diet, oppoſed to viſcidity, will be neceſſary to cut ſhort the morbid fomes: Hence animal and well fermented, and ſeaſoned foods, and ſpirituous liquors, may be moderately indulged in.

The Saburra may be expelled from the primæ viæ by gentle emetics and ſtomachick purgatives, the aloetics and rhubarb.

The lentor of the fluids is to be attenuated by exciting the actions of the veſſels upon their contents; by which means the circulation through their ſmaller branches will become briſker, the viſcid particles reſolved, and a due degree of fluxility being obtained, the obſtructions and preſſures will be removed, and the veſſels and organs cleared from the pituitous colluvies. —— For theſe purpoſes, the reſolving, ſtimulating, acrid, and ſaponaceous medicines become uſeful.

The fixed and volatile alcaline ſalts.
The neutral ſalts. Soap.
Borax. Mercury.
Millipedes.
Cantharides.
Gum Ammoniac.
—— Aſſafœtid. Sagapenum.
Myrrh.

Myrrh. Benzoin.
Muſtard ſeeds.
The roots of madder.
Arum.
Birthwort.
Garlick.
Ginger.
Horſe-radiſh.
Pellitory.
Squill.
Turmeric, and
Zedoary.

The weakened organs are to be ſtrengthened by the bark, chalybeates, exerciſe of body, and the medicines that have been already recommended for the cure of relaxed ſolids.

A PUTRESCENT ACRIMONY, or ſpontaneous Putrefaction of the Humours, will ariſe from various cauſes: Such are too large a proportion of putreſcent diet, as animal fleſh, fiſh, fowl, &c. Great and long continued heat. An abuſe of alcaline medicines, the fixed and volatile alcaline ſalts, ſoap, and the like. Obſtructed perſpiration. A putrid fomes within the body, or a putrid halitus, or ferment, received ab extra.

The ſigns of Putridity are, in general, as follow.

A pain and oppreſſion in the ſtomach, a bitter taſte in the mouth, or like that of rotten eggs, a fœtid breath, thirſt, a nauſea, and vomiting of a putrid bilious ſordes, and a putrid diarrhæa. Laſſitude and weakneſs, a difficult reſpiration, a diſſolved and broken craſis of the blood, petechiæ or ſpots upon the ſkin, black and blue marks reſembling bruiſes, gangrenes, fungous and bleeding gums, and excretions of rotten blood from the ſtomach, inteſtines, and urinary paſſages.

For the remedy of a Putreſcent Acrimony, we ſhould firſt endeavour to come at and remove the cauſe. Thus, if too large a proportion of putreſcent diet ſhould have concurred to its production, aliments of an oppoſite quality will be, by all means, adviſable; at leaſt either acids or aceſcents. The farinoſa boiled in water or milk; the ſummer tart fruits, and their acids juices, either crude or fermented; as wines, vinegar, and the like. It will be expedient likewiſe to evacuate the putrid humours by the ſeveral emunctories of the body; from the primæ viæ, by emetics and cathartics, and from the blood, by diuretics and ſudorifics: At the ſame time, we may correct the Putreſcency,

by

by acid and antiſeptic medicines, or thoſe which are known to reſiſt Putrefaction; ſuch are the vegetable and mineral acids, and moſt aſtringents; the different ſpecies of boles; but above all, perhaps, the Peruvian bark. In ſhort, by acid and antiſeptic medicines, and counteracting the different cauſes, which are productive of a putrid diſpoſition in the animal fluids, we ſhall frequently remove diſorders which have their origin from this cauſe.

THE SEA SCURVY.

THE Sea Scurvy is a diſeaſe, the doctrine of which will be greatly illuſtrated by that of Animal Putrefaction, as it entirely depends upon a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, and a putrid diſſolution of the fluids.

The cauſes in general may be referred to improper aliment, moiſt air, and obſtructed perſpiration.

May be diſtinguiſhed by the torpor and liſtneſſneſs to action, a ſallow and bloated countenance, a general weakneſs, a difficulty of breathing, fœtid breath, ſoft ſpungy rotten and bleeding gums, livid and black and blue ſpots upon the ſkin, ſwellings in the legs, and contractions of the tendons, faintings, and often ſudden death.

The cure may be divided in a twofold manner.

The preventative cure, before the ſcorbutic ſymptoms have appeared to any conſiderable degree; and the actual cure, after the ſolids and fluids are affected by the ſcorbutic taint.

For

For the prevention of this diſeaſe, a warm, dry, pure air, with a diet of eaſy digeſtion, conſiſting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, with the ſummer tart fruits, and their acid juices would, for the moſt part, prove ſufficient.

For the cure, our attempts ſhould be directed:

To counteract the cauſes of the diſeaſe.

To evacuate the ſcorbutic acrimony.

To ſtrengthen and invigorate the ſolids, and correct the putrefactive diatheſis of the fluids. And,

To provide for the relief of the ſymptoms.

The firſt intention will be anſwered by the means recommended for the prevention of the Scurvy.

The ſecond, by promoting the excretions by the ſkin and urine, for the gentle evacuation of the ſcorbutic acrimony; which is to be effected by the acid, ſaline, antiſcorbutic, and antiſeptic medicines.

The

The third, by exercise of body, the cold bath, chalybeates, the bark, the mineral acids, and most antiseptics.

The fourth, by palliating the most urgent symptoms, by their particular remedies.

ON FEVERS IN GENERAL.

IN every Fever, the pulſe becomes quicker than natural, and the functions of the body more or leſs impaired or vitiated.

The cauſes of Fevers then will be ſuch as, by their irritation, can quicken the circulation, and excite ſpaſmodic contractions in the ſeveral parts of the body. And,

Theſe we may diſtinguiſh in a twofold manner; into general, and particular.

The general or epidemic cauſes of Fevers are ſuch as may affect a whole city, country, or family; and, for the moſt part, depend upon ſome putreſcent or infectious particles lodged in the air, or upon its manifeſt qualities; ſuch as its heat or coldneſs, its moiſture or dryneſs, and the like.

The particular cauſes of Fevers, or ſuch as will affect individuals only, we may refer to three claſſes. As,

1. To a purulent fomes within the body, from confined matter, the conſequence of ſuppurations.

2. To a putreſcent, acrimonious ſtate of the juices, from a putrid fomes of any kind. And,

3.

3. To obſtructed perſpiration.

From the firſt claſs, Fevers of the hectical, and colliquative kinds, will derive their origin; from the ſecond, Fevers of the putrid or malignant kind; and from the third claſs, or obſtructed perſpiration, according to the habit of body and conſtitution of the patient, either the acute inflammatory, the low nervous, the rheumatic, or the intermittent Fever.

The curative indications, in Fevers in general, may be reduced to three.

The firſt, to correct and expel the cauſe, which, by its irritation, had given riſe to the Fever.

The ſecond will depend upon a proper management and regulation of the powers of nature; that the febrile impetus ſhould not prevail beyond due bounds, or too much flag, for the proper coction of the febrile matter.

The third will conſiſt in providing for the relief and mitigation of the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

It has been a long received maxim in phyſic, that if the cauſe is removed the effects will ceaſe. Our firſt attempts then, in Fevers,

vers, ſhould be directed to correct or expel the cauſe of the diſeaſe. Hence, if a purulent or putreſcent fomes, in the habit, ſhould have given riſe to the ſymptoms, they are to be removed or corrected by their particular antidotes: But, as the cauſe, by far the moſt frequent, depends upon obſtructed perſpiration, it becomes a matter of moment, in the cure of Fevers, to reſtore the excretion, and expel the retained acrimonious humours, which had occaſioned the diſeaſe.

For this purpoſe, eſpecially in the beginning of a febrile complaint, the preparations of antimony (ſee No. 1. pag. 5.) exceed any remedy we are as yet acquainted with; and often tend to the ſpeedy removal of the diſeaſe.

The ſecond indication, viz. that of regulating properly the febrile impetus, will become a matter of moment in the cure of Fevers; as the diſeaſe itſelf, rightly moderated, and reſtrained within proper bounds and limitations, is the beſt remedy for the coction and expulſion of the morbific cauſe; for art can only avail in regulating properly the powers of life and the circulation, that the febrile impetus may not ſo much prevail, as, by the encreaſed circulation, to prove fatal to the body; or, on the contrary, that the powers of nature may not ſo much languiſh and flag, that there ſhould be wanting the neceſſary degree of Fever, for the proper coction and expulſion

expulsion of the irritating fomes. To lower the impetus of a Fever, evacuations, and the remedies, recommended Pag. 5. 6. 7. will be advisable. To promote and encrease it, the warm, cordial, stimulating, and heating medicines; the aromatics of different kinds; saffron, castor, camphor, wine, and the like. See Nervous Fever.

The symptoms the most frequent and troublesome in Fevers are as follow:

In the beginning, a sense of coldness and shivering succeeded by heat; a nausea and vomiting; thirst; anxiety; a diarrhæa; petechiæ; profuse sweatings; watchings; delirium; comatose affections; and convulsions.

These, as being the effects of the Fever, as that is abated, will frequently cease; but if they should require any particular cure, are to be attempted, by removing and weakening the cause which had produced them.

The symptoms in Fevers will depend either upon an inflammatory or a spasmodic affection of the several organs; a quickened circulation; or too dense and viscid a state of the fluids.

The Coldness and Shivering, which for the most part accompany the Fever at its first onset, will be owing to a spasmodic stricture of the small or capillary vessels.

The

The heat, which ſucceeds, will depend upon the encreaſed and quickened circulation; or, as is ſometimes the caſe, in the putrid Fever, upon an inteſtine motion, or putreſcent fermentation in the blood and juices.

As heat generally ſucceeds the ſhivering and coldneſs, it is not often that the cold fit will require a particular cure. If any medicine ſhould be neceſſary, ſome gently ſtimulating cordial, ſuch as a little warm wine, with ſome ſuitable aromatic, may be expedient.

The heat is to be mitigated, by abating and removing its cauſe: If from an encreaſed circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. See No. 1. 2. 3. 4. P. 5. 6. 7. If from a putrid cauſe, by antiſeptic and gently diaphoretic medicines; ſuch are the vegetable and mineral acids, the neutral ſalts, the bark, with proper cordials, and the like.

A NAUSEA and VOMITING, will be owing either to an acrimonious, putrid, bilious matter or ſordes collected in the ſtomach and primæ viæ, vellicating their coats, and irritating to excretion; or to ſlight convulſive motions, excited in the ſtomach and neighbouring viſcera, by a determination of the febrile cauſe to theſe parts. — Is beſt relieved by an emetic, either the antimonial powder, No. 1. or a few grains of ipecacuanha; afterwards

wards Riverius's antiemetic draught may be given to advantage.

No. 19. ℞ Sal abſinth. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ʒß.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj.
Sacchar. ʒß. M. ft. hauſt. 4ta. quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Corall. rub. ppt. ʒß.
Succ. limon. ʒij.
Aq. menth. ſimp. ʒj.
— Cinnam. ſpt. ʒij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒj. M.

To theſe may be added a few drops of liquid laudanum, or a warm cordial aromatic, as occaſion may require.

An ANXIETY may be occaſioned by any cauſe which can impede the circulation through the lungs, and prevent the free egreſs of the blood from the ventricles of the heart. This then will depend either upon an inflammatory, or a ſpaſmodic affection of the lungs. When inflammation is the cauſe, the antiphlogiſtic regimen will be neceſſary. See Inflammation. But, when owing to ſpaſms, the warm, cordial, and antiſpaſmodic medicines, with bliſters and ſinapiſms, will be moſt expedient.

N°.

N°. 20. ℞ Caſtor. gr. xv.
Croci gr. v.
Sal ſuccin. vol. gr. vij.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ſt. bol. 4ta. vel 5ta quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. jul. ſequent. coch. iiij.

℞ Julep. e camphor.
——e moſch. āā ℥iiij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥ij. M.

A Diarrhæa, in Fevers, may be owing to various and different cauſes; either to acrimonious and putrid ſordes collected in the ſtomach and primæ viæ, which deſcending into the inteſtines, irritate to excretion, and a diſcharge of their contents; or, to a determination into the inteſtines of ſome of the moſt acrimonious or putreſcent particles of the fluids, which ſhould paſs off by the other outlets, as the ſkin or kidneys; or, again, it may be ſometimes critical; in which caſe, it will often prove ſalutary, and ought not to be ſuddenly checked. — For the relief of this ſymptom, an emetic of ipecacuanha will be adviſeable; and this, unleſs in caſe of extream weakneſs, may be given at any time, or in any ſtage of the Fever. — The opiate, aſtringent, and cordial diaphoretic remedies, to allay the irritation, and divert the flow of humours to the ſkin, will be likewiſe neceſſary; and may be taken by the mouth, or, as is frequently

found more efficacious, injected by the anus glysterwise.

No. 21. ℞ Confect. cardiac. ℈j.
Theriac. andromach. gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℈ ß.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. j.
Syr. croci q. s. ut ft. bol. 6ta. quaque hora sumend.

℞ Elect. e scord. ʒ ß.
Rad. serpentar. ʒiij. coquent. ex aqua fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ʒvij.
Add. Tinct. cinnamon. ʒj. Ft. mist. sumend. coch. iij. 6ta. quaque hora mediis inter bolos intervallis.

No. 22. ℞ Cort. granator.
Flor. balaust. āā ʒjß. coq. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ʒvj.
Add. Elect. e scord. ʒiij.
Tinct. japonic. ʒ ß. M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

The Petechiæ, or Exanthemata, which so frequently break out upon the skin, in febrile diseases, may be either critical or symptomatical. In the small-pox and other eruptive maladies, the Fever is frequently critically terminated by the eruption; but in many other cases, as in the malignant Fever and the like, they appear as symptoms only, and neither lessen or encrease the disease.

For

For the remedy of Petechiæ in general, it will rarely happen, that any particular regimen or method will be required diſtinct from the Fever itſelf; as the whole that will be required is properly to moderate the febrile impetus, and as the Fever abates the Petechiæ will gradually diſappear.

Profuse Sweatings may be either critical or ſymptomatical. If not critical, they often prove very injurious, by weakening the patient, and depriving the blood of its thinner and more aqueous parts.

A symptomatical Sweating may acknowledge a twofold cauſe; and depends either upon too encreaſed and rapid a circulation, or upon too relaxed a ſtate of the ſolids, and a thinneſs and a diſſolution of the fluids. Hence, at the latter end of a Fever, in a weakened habit, colliquative Sweats will frequently come on, which tend greatly to ſink the patient, and impede his recovery.

If an encreaſed circulation, in the beginning of a Fever, ſhould have given riſe to this ſymptom, blood-lettings and antiphlogiſtics have proved the beſt remedies to reſtrain the excretion; but in the colliquative Sweats, which happen at the latter end of a low Fever, the tonic and bracing medi-

cines are the only ones to be depended upon, and in particular the bark and its ſeveral preparations.

No. 23. ℞ Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒj. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔jß ad ℔j. ſub finem coctionis addend. Cort. cinnam. ʒjß vel macis ʒj.

℞ Colatur. ʒjß.
Tinct. cort. peruv. ſimp. ʒij.
Alumin. gr. vi.
Vel Elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xx.
Syr. croci ʒj. M. ſt. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Watchings, or Want of Reſt, in Fevers, are to be relieved in a twofold manner: By abating the cauſe of the reſtleſsneſs, the irritation, and unuſual contraction and tenſion of the meninges and nervous fibrillæ of the brain; or, by adminiſtering thoſe medicines which allay irritation, and which we know would be productive of ſleep in a healthy body. For this intention, opiates, in various forms, ſhould ſeem to claim the firſt place; though ſometimes the ſal ſedativum Hombergii the native ſalt of borax from ϑß to ϑij will anſwer extremely well this intention.

No. 24. ℞ Aq. fontan. ℥jß.
—— Alex. ſpt. ʒj.
Caſtor. ℈ß.
Confect. Damocratis ℈ij.
Syr. croci ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The ſedative ſalt may be prepared either by ſublimation or chryſtalization.

No. 25. ℞ Boracis ℥jx.
Super affund. Aq. fontan. ℥ß.
Ol. vitrioli ʒij. Ft. ſublimatio. — Or, the borax may be diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water, and the oil of vitriol being added, the mixture is to be evaporated till thin plates appear upon the ſurface, then ſet by to chryſtalize.

A Coma, or conſtant drowſineſs and inclination to ſleep, may be occaſioned by every cauſe, which can compreſs the brain, and prevent the nerves from properly exerting their influence in the production of the animal actions; ſuch as a ſizey inſpiſſation of the blood, obſtructing or ſtagnating in the brain or its meninges; an extravaſated fluid, a purulent matter, or pituitous lentor, collected in the cavities, ſubſtance, or coverings of the brain; alſo a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, impeding the free circulation of the fluids through the veſſels in the encephalon.

For

For the relief of comatoſe affections, we may in general obſerve, that the volatile, ſtimulating, cephalic medicines, with bliſters and ſinapiſms will moſt avail.

Under ſome circumſtances, emetics and purgatives may be uſeful.

A DELIRIUM, in Fevers, may be owing to an unequal or interrupted circulation through the brain and its meninges, and an irregular diſtribution of the nervous influence. This effect, in the different ſpecies of Fevers, will ariſe from different cauſes; as, in the acute Fever, it will depend upon an inflammatory irritation; and, in the low nervous Fever, upon ſpaſmodic affections in the encephalon, principally perhaps the coverings of the brain; or again, a Delirium ſometimes ariſes from an affection of the ſtomach and ſordes collected there; ſome times alſo from weakneſs.

A DELIRIUM is to be removed, by abating the cauſe. If from inflammation, or too increaſed an impetus of the circulation, by blood-lettings and the antiphlogiſtic regimen. If from ſpaſms and too languid a circulation, which indeed is the moſt frequent cauſe, it will be expedient to keep up the circulation, and reſolve the ſpaſms, by the cordial, cephalic, and antiſpaſmodic remedies; muſk, caſtor, camphor, ſaffron, aſſafœtida, and the

the like; but, above all, by ſinapiſms and bliſters.

Applicet. epiſpaſtic. capiti.

No. 26. ℞ Moſch. oriental. gr. xv.
Croci gr. v.
Confect. damocrat. ʒ ß.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. jul. ſequent. coch. iiij.

℞ Julep. e camphor. ʒiij.
Aq. cinnamon. ten. ʒiiij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ʒij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒiij. M.

No. 27. ℞ Mic. panis alb. ʒiiij.
Lact. vaccin. ʒvj. vel quantum ſufficit; coquent. ad debitam conſiſtentiam ſub finem addend.
Pulv. ſem. ſinapios ʒj ad ʒj ß. M. ft. cataplaſm. totis pedibus applicand. poſt xij. horas renovand.

Sometimes, where a Delirium is unattended with a ſtupor, opiates may be of uſe; and when an affection of the ſtomach ſhould have given riſe to this ſymptom, a vomit will be the beſt remedy.

Convulsions, and Twitchings of the Tendons, the almoſt conſtant attendants in the laſt ſtage of the Fever, will depend upon ſome

ſome irritation, or injury done to the brain or its coverings, from preceding inflammations, ſuppurations, and the like; alſo upon extreme weakneſs from inanition. The cauſes of Deliria and Pervigilia may likewiſe prove the occaſion of Convulſions, which indeed generally attend or ſucceed to theſe ſymptoms, when violent or of long duration. For the relief of convulſive affections; ſee No. 8. Pag. 9. 10. muſk, caſtor, aſſafœtida, and the like; with the warm cordial ſtimulants, will bid the faireſt to anſwer the intention.

A Blifter to the head likewiſe will have its advantages, and be preferable to the common methods of bliſtering the extremities.

Of an
ACUTE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

THE prediſpoſing cauſes of an acute inflammatory Fever are thoſe which ſtrengthen and brace up the ſolids, and induce a frzey inſpiſſation upon the fluids. Hence a robuſt and plethoric habit will ever be moſt obnoxious to inflammatory indiſpoſitions; whilſt, on the contrary, in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to ſuch a pitch as is requiſite to conſtitute a diſeaſe of the inflammatory kind.

The occaſional cauſes of the acute Fever are analagous to thoſe which have been recited as productive of inflammation, Pag. 3. 4; as there ſeems to be no other difference between the partial and general Fever, than that in the one, a particular organ is more immediately affected; in the other, the diſeaſe is general throughout the habit; and in each, cold, or obſtructed perſpiration, is almoſt the only occaſional cauſe.

May be judged of from the conſtitution of the patient; a quick, full, and tenſe pulſe, and other ſymptoms of inflammation; great heat and thirſt, and acute pains in the head, back, and limbs.

The

The cure of an inflammatory Fever will be greatly illuſtrated by what has been already obſerved concerning the cure of inflammation in general. Pag. 5. 6. 7.

It will be requiſite to lower the circulating powers, and to moderate properly the febrile impetus: This is to be effected by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. The antimonial powder, No. 1. will much avail at the firſt attack of the diſeaſe. The cooling diaphoretics and neutral ſalts, with plenty of diluting drinks, to promote a gentle diaphoreſis, will be adviſeable; and about the eighth or ninth day a ſalutary criſis will moſt frequently happen, by ſweat, turbid urine, and looſe ſtools.

If, at the latter end of the diſeaſe, the pulſe ſhould flag, the antiphlogiſtic medicines muſt be diſcontinued, and the cordial regimen ſubſtituted.

If an intermiſſion ſhould happen, or even a remiſſion, with gentle ſweats, and a turbid urine, the bark ſhould be thrown in as our ſheet anchor.

Of the

LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

A Diſeaſe, diametrically oppoſite to the acute inflammatory, is the low nervous Fever; which happens from profuſe evacuations, and to thoſe of relaxed ſolids and diſſolved watery fluids; the pulſe, though quick, is here weak and low, the heat of body but little beyond the natural, and the ſymptoms in general of the ſpaſmodic kind and independent of inflammation.

In the one, it becomes neceſſary to lower the impetus of the circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics; in the other, the warm, cordial, ſtimulating medicines are by all means adviſeable, to excite the vis vitæ, and promote ſuch a degree of Fever, as may ſuffice for the expulſion and concoction of the febrile fomes.

Evacuations of blood, and by ſtool, can then be of no ſervice in the cure of a low Fever. A gentle vomit, in the beginning, and a breathing ſweat, throughout its continuance, will be uſeful.

A warm, light, nouriſhing diet, and plenty of generous wine will be expedient; with bliſters and ſinapiſms for the relief of the ſymptoms.

The cordial diaphoretics, which have been found moſt efficacious, are ſaffron, caſtor, camphor, contrayerva, valerian, and ſnake-roots, muſk, the warm aromatics, the peruvian bark, cochineal, the volatile ſalts; the fœtid ferulaceous gums, aſſafœtida, galbanum, ſagapenum, and myrrh; the compound alexipharmic confections, confect cardiac. confect. damocratis, theriac. andromach. and the like.

No. 28. ℞ Caſtor. gr. xv.
Croci gr. v.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Confect. alkermes q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. julep. ſequent. coch. iij. cujus etiam capiat coch. iij. horis inter bolos mediis.

℞ Julep. e camphor.
—— e moſcho āā ℥iiij. M.

Vel ℞ Aq. fontan.
—— cinnam. ten. āā ℥vj.
Confect. cardiac. ℥ß.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ʒß.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

To this may be added, as occaſion may require, the opiate confections; the mithridate, or Venice treacle, and the volatile ſalts and ſpirits.

Towards

BOSTON MEDICAL
OCT 18 1921
LIBRARY

Towards the latter end of the diſeaſe, when gentle ſweats break out, and the urine becomes turbid, the bark will be attended with great advantage, though there ſhould not appear an intermiſſion, or even a remiſſion of the diſeaſe.

No. 29. ℞ Pul. cort. peruv. ℥j. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔iß ad ℔j. ſub finem addend. Rad. ſerpentar. ʒ ß.

℞ Colatur. ℥ij.
Confect. damocrat. ʒß.
Syr. croci ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

If there ſhould be a regular intermiſſion, the bark may be given in ſubſtance to ʒj; or its extract to ℈ij, every two or three hours between the paroxyſms.

Of an

INTERMITTING FEVER.

FOR the remedy of an intermitting Fever, the bark has been found the moſt ſovereign medicine: It may be proper to premiſe to its uſe an emetic, or the gentle ſtomach purgers, the aloetics, with rhubarb, and the like.

No. 30. ℞ Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ʒvij.
Pulv. cort. peruv.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.

The above draught may be taken when the Fever is off, every hour, ſecond, third, or fourth, according to the diſtance of time which intervenes betwixt the paroxyſms.

If the bark ſhould purge, a few drops of tinct. thebaic. may be added to each doſe. If it ſhould bind the belly, it may be neceſſary to add to it a little rhubarb.

Intermittents, according to the ſtate of the air and conſtitution of the patient, will conſiderably vary —— Some have a tendency to the inflammatory, nay will frequently degenerate

degenerate into the acute continual Fever, eſpecially if too hot a regimen has been uſed. If this ſhould be the caſe, bleeding, with a gentle, cooling purge, will ſoon reduce it to its former type; and here it may be neceſſary to give the bark in the common ſaline draught, No. 2. or to join nitre with it during the whole cure.

On the contrary, ſometimes our intermittent will verge greatly upon the low or nervous Fever; in which caſe, it will be expedient to join the cordial aromatics; ſuch as ſnake-root, contrayerva, myrrh, camphor, and the like, with the bark. —— And, if the ſolids ſhould be greatly relaxed, warm chalybeates may likewiſe become highly adviſeable. — Twelve drachms of bark generally ſuffice to put by the fit; afterwards ten or twelve doſes more ſhould be taken to prevent a return.

A variety of different medicines have been found to ſucceed in the cure of intermittents; though the preference has been given to the bark. The vitriolum cœruleum, or Roman vitriol, will often ſucceed extremely well. It may be given from a grain to two during the intermiſſion, and repeated two, three, or four times in twenty-four hours. See No. 10.

Allum has likewiſe been recommended for this intention; it ſhould be given to two drachms every morning, with twenty or thirty grains of nutmeg or ſnake root, in half a pint of warm ale or barley water.

Or

Of the

PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

THE cauſes of a putrid, malignant, jail, or hoſpital Fever, are ſuch as can affect the blood and juices with a putrid or putreſcent acrimony. Hence the cauſes which have been aſſigned, Pag. 27. 28. as productive of ſuch a ſtate of the fluids, may prediſpoſe to a diſeaſe of this kind: Improper food, a moiſt and warm air, exhalations from corrupting animal and vegetable ſubſtances, or infectious maſmata from diſeaſed bodies, and the like.

The ſymptoms in a putrid malignant Fever are many of them ſimilar to thoſe in the low nervous Fever; hence the two have by many been confounded as the ſame diſeaſe: but we may readily diſtinguiſh the one from the other by the ſigns of putrefaction, which always appear in the one but are wanting in the other. The putrid Fever then may be known by the ſudden proſtration of ſtrength, fœtid breath, extreme thirſt, quick and weak pulſe, apththa or a gangrenous ſtate of the fauces, petechiæ of a dun, purple, or livid colour, vibices or black and blue marks reſembling bruiſes, an efflorescence upon the

ſkin

ſkin reſembling the meaſles, and a putrid diarrhæa with horribly offenſive ſtools.

The cordial and antiſeptic medicines have been found to ſucceed beſt in the cure; but, above all, the peruvian bark, with the warm alexipharmics.

The following preparation has been recommended by Dr. Pringle as very efficacious.

No. 31. ℞ Rad. ſerpentar. virgin. contuſ. Cort. peruv. pulv. ää ʒiij. coq. in Aq. fontan. ℔j ad dimidiam colaturæ add. Aq. cinnam. ʒjſs. Syr. e cort. aurant. ʒij. M. capiat coch. iiij. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora.

Dr. Huxham, for the ſame purpoſes, recommends an alexipharmic tincture of the bark.

No. 32. ℞ Cort. peruv. opt. pulv. ʒij. Flavedin. aurant. hiſpal. ʒjſs. Rad. ſerpentar. virg. ʒiij. Croci anglican. ℈iiij. Coccinel. ℈ij. Spt. vini gallic. ʒxx. Ft. infuſio clauſa per dies aliquot (tres ſaltem quatuorve) deinde coletur. — Doſis ʒj ad ʒſs quarta, ſexta, vel octava quaque hora cum elixir

elixir vitrioli gtt. x. xv. vel xx. ex quovis vehiculo appropriato.

The tincture of roſes may be taken plentifully as common drink.

The ſeveral ſymptoms to be palliated by their particular remedies.

RHEU-

RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatiſm may be divided into two ſpecies; acute and chronic.

The acute Rheumatiſm is to be remedied by a treatment greatly analagous to that which has been recommended in the acute fever, as its cauſes and events are nearly the ſame.

No. 33. ℞ Aq. fontan. ʒjß.
—— alex. ſpt. ʒj.
Sal corn. cerv. vol. ϑß.—ϑj.
Nitri gr. xv.—ϑj.
Syr. croci ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Julep. e camphor.
Aq. fontan. āā ʒj.
Vin. antimonial. ʒj.
Nitri gr. xv. — ϑj. M. ft. hauſt. quinta quaque hora ſumend.

In caſe of great pain, the following ſudorific bolus may be taken at bed-time, and repeated every night as occaſion may require.

No. 34. ℞ Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
Pulv. rad. ipecacuan. gr. iiij.
Nitri.
Tartar. vitriolat. āā ϑß.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bolus.

Vel

Vel ℞ Sal. tartar. — gr. xv. —
Pulv. rad. hellebor. alb.
—— liquorit. — āā gr. vj.
Extract. thebaic. gr. iij. — v.
M. ft. pulv.

Vel ℞ Ol. anifi — ʒjß — ʒij. ſumat ex hauſtul. cujuſvis liquor. ſuperbibat etiam æger ℔j. ſeri lact. vinoſ. tenuis, vel aquæ hord. vel alii alicujus potulenti diluent. donec copioſe diſluat ſudor.

If the extremities ſhould ſwell, and be very full of pain, leaches may be applied to the tumified parts. Warm attenuating cataplaſms may likewiſe be applied to advantage.

No. 35. ℞ Farin. ſecalis ℔j.
Fermenti veter. acris ʒiij.
Sal. commun. ʒij.
Aq. tepid. q. ſ.

Theſe, being wrought into a paſte, ſhould be wrapt round the part affected as warm as can be, and renewed morning and evening.

This diſeaſe frequently, after ſome days, puts on the appearance of an intermittent. The bark under theſe circumſtances becomes a ſovereign remedy; and, indeed, whether this ſhould be the caſe or not, when plentiful ſweats break out, and the urine depoſits a copious ſediment, the bark will by all means be adviſeable, and cut ſhort greatly the diſeaſe.

No.

No. 36. ℞ Decoct. cort. peruv. ʒjſs.
Extract. cort. peruv. ʒſs.
Tinct. cort. ſimp.
Syr. croci āā ʒjſs. M. ft. hauſt. tertia vel quarta quaque hora ſumend.

The chronic Rheumatiſm is to be remedied by the heating, attenuating, ſudorific medicines.

No. 37. ℞ Gum. guiac. ℈j (ſolv. vit. ovi)
Add. Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ʒvj.
Tinct. guiac. vol. ʒj.
Syr. croci ʒjſs. M. ft. hauſt. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

Vel No. 38. ℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad gr. ij.
Vitri antimonii in pulv. quam ſubtiliſſ. redacti — gr. j. — gr. jſs.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ſs.
Conſ. cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decub.tus ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒſs.
Rad. ſerpent virg. ℈ſs.
Syr. croci ʒjſs. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

The bark is here likewiſe uſeful.

No.

No. 39. ℞ Decoct. cort. peruv. ʒij.
Tinct. guiaci vol.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta vel octava quaque hora ſumend.

Opiates, in caſe of great pain, either in the acute or chronic Rheumatiſm, may be joined to the other medicines.

Topical applications are often greatly ſerviceable: Bliſters to the pained parts; the volatile and ſaponaceous liniments; or a warm deobſtruent plaiſter.

No. 40. ℞ Emplaſt. com. cum gum. ʒj.
——— epiſpaſtic. ʒjſs.
Gum. euphorbii pulv. ʒj. M. ft. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. et loco dolenti applicand.

The cure of the lumbago and ſciatica may be underſtood from what has been obſerved as above.

The arthritis vaga, and ſcorbutic Rheumatiſm, as Sydenham calls it, is to be relieved in the ſame manner.

THE SMALL-POX.

IN the Small-pox we may remark three different ſtages; viz. the firſt, or ſtage of eruption; the ſecond, or ſtage of ſuppuration; and the third, the ſtage of exſiccation, or drying away of the puſtules.

In the firſt ſtage, the ſymptoms are entirely analagous to thoſe in a common fever; and are to be treated in a ſimilar manner. Hence, if it ſhould have the appearance of an inflammatory fever, it is to be treated by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. Vide Pag. 2. 3. 4. If of the low, nervous fever, then with ſtimulants and cordials. Vid. Pag. 45. 46.

The whole ſecret then will conſiſt in a due management of the vis vitæ and powers of nature; and after a few days the petechiæ will appear, and critically ſolve the firſt fever.

Sometimes a fever of the malignant kind will accompany the Small-pox, with purple petechiæ, hæmorrhages, bloody urine, and the like. In this caſe, the aſtringent and cordial antiſeptic regimen will be neceſſary; the bark, allum, and mineral acids. Vid. Pag. 56. 57.

No. 41. ℞ Decoct. cort. cum ſerpentar. ℥jß.
Tinct. cort. peruv. ſimp. ℥ij.
Syr. croci ℥jß. M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Alumin. ʒß.
Conſ. roſar. rub. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. quarta quaque hora mediis inter hauſt. intervallis ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. ℥iij. cujus etiam capiat hauſt. ſubinde vel bibat ad libitum pro potu commun.

The indications, in the ſecond ſtage, conſiſt in bringing forwards the puſtules to maturation, and quieting and compoſing to reſt the patient. The firſt can only be effected by the powers of nature duely moderated; and, to compoſe the patient, the opiate and narcotic medicines, given in full doſes, will be adviſeable. If the circulating powers ſhould be too much excited, antiphlogiſtics will be requiſite; but if the powers of nature ſhould flag, the warm cordial ſtimulants will be neceſſary. A decoction of the bark, with ſnake-root or cordial confection, ſaffron, camphor, bliſters, and the like.

Opiates, in full doſes, ſhould be given either every night, or both morning and evening, according to the violence of the diſeaſe, and reſtleſſneſs of the patient.

In the third ſtage, the worſt and moſt dangerous ſymptoms come on, from an abſorption of the purulent matter into the habit; whence peripneumonies, phrenzies, and a variety of other bad ſymptoms. —— The grand buſineſs is now to expel the purulent fomes from the body; for which purpoſe, the different emunctories are to be ſet open, and the ſeveral excretions promoted. Gentle purgatives will much avail, and become by all means neceſſary. Diuretics, ſuch as nitre, and ſalt of amber, will be of ſervice. Expectorants, as lac ammoniacum, with the oxymel, or ſyrup of ſquills, in full doſes; nay, an emetic of the oxymel, of ipecacuan, or emetic tartar, will frequently be expedient.

The bliſtering paſte ſhould be applied to the back and extremities; and bleeding, if the pulſe will bear it, may be uſeful, to palliate the ſymptoms.

As the patient recovers, three or four doſes of gentle phyſick. No. 4. may be neceſſary, to expel from the body the morbid relicks.

OF

OF THE MEASLES.

THE Meaſles require a treatment greatly analagous to the ſmall-pox. — The eruption is to be promoted in the ſame manner, by due management of the febrile impetus.

The moſt dangerous ſymptom is a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, which frequently ſupervenes. — Blood-letting becomes in this caſe a ſovereign remedy; and may be boldly repeated, according to the ſtrength of the pulſe, and urgency of the ſymptoms. — The antimonial powder (No. 1.) is eminently ſerviceable, and gentle cathartics and bliſters, after bleeding, may be likewiſe expedient; under ſome circumſtances, an emetic; and to mitigate the cough, an oily opening medicine.

No. 42. ℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iiij.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈j.
— nitri ʒß.
Ol. amyd. dulc. ʒj.
Syr. balſam. ʒß. M. capt. coch. ij. ſubinde. — To this, towards the end of the diſeaſe, if the cough ſhould be very troubleſome, may be added the elixir paregoricum, or any other mild opiate.

Of a

CEPHALALGIA, or HEAD-ACH.

THE ſeat of a Head-ach is various; for it may be either in the encephalon, i. e. the contents within-ſide the cranium, viz. the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, &c. or it may be external, in the teguments of the cranium, viz. the ſcalp, and the pericranium; or in the ſubſtance of the bones themſelves.

The cauſes are likewiſe various; and may depend either upon a plethora, an inflammation, or too encreaſed a circulation; a rheumatic, intermittent, or any periodical affection; a venereal taint; a nervous affection; i. e. a ſpaſmodic contraction of the nervous fibrillæ; or a foul ſtomach alſo often produces this complaint.

The Head-ach, proceeding from a plethora, or an inflammatory cauſe, may be relieved by blood-lettings, and lenient purgatives.

From a rheumatiſm, by antirheumatics; ſee rheumatiſm. The warm plaiſter No. 40. applied to the head cloſe ſhaved availa much.

From an intermittent, by the bark and ſebrifuge medicines. See intermittent fever.

From

From a venereal taint, by mercurials and ſudorific diet drinks. See lues venerea.

From a nervous affection, by antiſpaſmodics; ſee nervous complaints; the vitriolic or nitrous æther, applied to the forehead, is often uſeful; ſometimes a bliſter to the head.

Ward's eſſence for the Head-ach may likewiſe be uſed by pouring ſome of it into the hand and applying it to the part affected.

℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℔ij.
Alumin. renp. pulv. ʒij.
Camphor. ʒiiij.
Eſſent. limon. ʒ ß.
Spirit. ſal. ammoniac. vol. ʒiiij. —— diger nt. ſimul.

And, in the Head-ach, proceeding from a foul ſtomach, or bilious putrid ſordes collected in the primæ viæ, an emetic of ipecacuanha, with gentle ſtomach purges; will bid the faireſt to ſucceed.

OF

OF A PHRENITIS.

A PHRENSY, or Inflammation of the brain, or its coverings, may be either idiopathic or ſymptomatic: Idiopathic, when the encephalon is primarily affected; ſymptomatic, when the ſuppurated matter, the conſequence of the inflammation, ſhould have fallen upon ſome other part of the body, and afterwards, by a metaſtaſis, ſhould have been tranſlated to the head.

It may be known by a delirium and raving, attended with an acute continual fever, by which it may be diſtinguiſhed from a mania, which is a chronic diſeaſe and without a fever.

The cure may be underſtood from what has been already obſerved concerning inflammation in general. See Inflammation. Evacuations and antiphlogiſtic medicines, with bliſters to the head, and ſtimulating applications to the feet, will bid the faireſt to relieve.

Under ſome circumſtances, opiates may be adviſeable; and, in caſe of a ſymptomatic phrenſy, a liberal uſe of bliſters, and ſtrongly ſtimulating applications, ſinapiſms, and the like, to the feet and extremities, will be requiſite and neceſſary.

OF AN APOPLEXY.

THE phenomena in this diſeaſe are owing to a ſudden abolition of the animal faculties, and are greatly ſimilar to thoſe in a perſon in a deep ſleep, except that the one we can awake and rouſe, the other we frequently cannot.

There may be three ſpecies of Apoplexies, much varying from each other, both as to their cauſes and cure; and theſe are the ſanguineous, the pituitous, and the ſpaſmodic.

The ſanguineous Apoplexy will depend upon a compreſſion of the brain, from too encreaſed a quantity, or too denſe a conſiſtence, of the blood; or, from a rupture of a blood-veſſel effuſing its contents into the cranium.

The pituitous Apoplexy will be owing to a collection of pituitous humours in the ventricles, or between the coverings of the brain.

And, the ſpaſmodic Apoplexy will ariſe, when, from a convulſive conſtriction, the circulation through the veſſels and ſinus's, in the encephalon, is impeded, and the blood is collected and ſtagnated there.

The cure of the ſanguineous Apoplexy is to be attempted, by diminiſhing the quan-

tity

tity and denſity of the circulating fluids; and to this purpoſe, blood-lettings and gentle cooling purgatives will be moſt conducive. — See Plethora, Pag. 1. 2. The volatile ſalts, and blifters to the extremities, after copious evacuations, may be recommended likewiſe to advantage.

The pituitous Apoplexy requires a very different treatment: Blood-letting muſt be either entirely omitted, or very ſparingly uſed; as the intention of cure will conſiſt in attenuating the pitnitous lentor, promoting its abſorption, and expelling it the body.

The ſtronger emetics, and warm, ſmart purgatives will be adviſeable, with ſternutatories, and a liberal uſe of blifters to the head, back, and extremities, and finapiſms, or ſtrongly ſtimulating applications to the feet.

The aromatic, ſtimulating, and warm cephalic and nervous medicines; ſee convulſions and ſpaſms, Pag. 9. 10. and ſpontaneous gluten, Pag. 26. 27. bid of all others the faireſt to relieve.

No. 43. ℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. iiij.
Pulv. rad. ipecacuanha ℈ ß.
M. ft. pulv. emetic.

No. 44. ℞ Tinct. ſacræ ʒij.
—— jalap. ʒiij.
Spt. lavend. ʒ ß, M. ft. hauſt. man. ſumend. et pro re nata repetend.

No.

No. 45. ℞ Fol. Tabaci ʒij.
Pulp. colocynth. ʒß. coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ʒviij.
Add. Syr. e ſpin. cerv. ʒjß. M. fu enema pro re nata injiciend.

No. 46. ℞ Pul. rad. hellebor. alb.
—— folior. ſabari āā ʒj.
Mercurii emetic. flav. gr. vj. M. ft. pulv. ſternutator. cujus paucill. ſubinde uſurpetur.

No. 47. ℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥j.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvj.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒß.
Spec. aromatic. gr. vj.
Ol. lavend. gtt. j.
Syr. zingib. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter quaterve de die ſumend.

℞ Caſtor. ruſſ. ℈j.
Spec. aromatic. ℈ß. M. ft. pulv. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. Ex. jul. ſeq. coch. iiij.

℞ Aq. Pulegii ſimp. ʒvj.
Tinct. valerian. vol. ʒj
Syr. croci ʒvj. M.

When

When the ſymptoms are relieved, a large ſpoonful of muſtard ſeed may be ſwallowed morning and evening; and the ſtomachick purges may be continued for ſome time, to prevent a relapſe.

The ſpaſmodic apoplexy is to be relieved, by relaxing the ſpaſm, and promoting a free circulation through the veſſels of the encephalon. — The remedies recommended for the relief of a pituitous Apoplexy will be conducive to theſe purpoſes. Blood-letting, if neceſſary; afterwards an emetic, with a bliſter to the head, and ſinapiſms to the feet, and the warm nervous remedies, No. 47. will bid the faireſt to abſolve the intention.

OF

OF A PALSY.

PAralytic complaints may be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds. The Hemiplegia, or general Palſy, in which one whole ſide is affected; and the partial Palſy, in which only a particular part, organ, or member is diſeaſed.

The cauſe of an Hemiplegia is a compreſſion of the nerves at their origin, in the brain and ſpinal marrow; Hence, moſt commonly is the conſequence of a preceding Apoplexy, either of the ſanguineous or the pituitous kind.

The partial Palſy will be owing to a compreſſion, and an injury done to the nerves of any particular part, either from a humoral tumor of the adjacent parts, an exoſtoſis of the bone, or a luxation, and the like; or, it may ariſe from an inflammatory or rheumatic affection, induced upon the coats of the nerves from catching cold, by lying upon the wet ground, and the like; or, from the vapours exhaling from mineral bodies, antimony, mercury, arſnic, lead, and the like.

The cure muſt vary according to the cauſe.

If a Palsy should have succeeded an apoplexy, the remedies recommended for the relief of apoplectic symptoms will be adviseable; principally the warm, nervous, stimulating medicines, with blisters and sinapisms.

If the disease should be owing to rheumatic affection; this, of all other species of Palsy, admits the easiest of a cure; and, by treating it as a rheumatism, is most frequently relieved.

Blisters and stimulating applications to the parts affected, with the attenuating, heating medicines internally, will be necessary and useful.

No. 48. ℞ Unguent. virid. ʒj.
Ol. succin. ʒjß.
— vitriol. ʒj. M. ft. lint. part. affect. usurpand.

No. 49. ℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.
Spt. terebinth. æther. gt. xxx.
Syr. zingib. q. s. ut ft. bol., octava quaque hora sumend. superhibend. infus. seq. coch. vj.

℞

℞ Sem. ſinapios.
Rad. raphani ruſt. ā ℥j.
Canellæ alb. ℥ ß.
Vin. alb Liſbon. ℔j. infund. per duas vel tres dies, deinde cola.

℞ Decoct. cort. peruvian. ℥ij.
Tinct. guiac. vol. ʒj.
Vin. antimonial. ♃ij. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The electrical ſhock is often ſerviceable in paralytic caſes; perhaps principally in this ſpecies of the diſeaſe.

The cold bath, under proper circumſtances, has likewiſe its advantages.

The Palſy, from mineral exhalations, may be attempted by the warm, nervous, deobſtruent medicines, and bliſters upon or near to the part affected.

No. 50. ℞ Balſ. peruvian. ʒ ß (ſolv. vit. ovi) add. Aq. cinnam. ten.
— fontan. āā ℥j.
Spt. vol. aromatic.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

No. 51. ℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥iiij.

Spt. vol. fœtid. ʒiij.
Syr. balſamic. ʒvj. Ft. miſt. ſumend. coch. iij. vel iiij. bis terve de die.

The ſtomachick purges, Pag. 25. will be uſeful, to keep open the belly; which in this caſe is abſolutely neceſſary.

The bath waters have ſometimes ſucceeded, when all other means had proved ineffectual.

CHO-

CHOREA SANCTI VITI,

OR

St. Vitus's Dance.

THE Chorea Sancti Viti is a convulsive diſeaſe, to which children are principally ſubject.—Is probably owing to worms; at leaſt, if we may be allowed to form any judgment from the great advantages which attend the uſe of anthelminthic remedies.

In the cure, it may be neceſſary to premiſe an emetic of ipecacuanha; or, what is ſtill better, a grain or two of vitriol cæruleum. Afterwards,

No. 52. ℞ Auri muſivi ℈j ad ʒj.
Rhabarb. gr. iv. ad ʒß. M.
ft. pulv. man. et veſp. ſumend.

Vel. ℞ Limatur ſtanni ʒß ad ʒij.
Conſ. rutæ q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

No. 53. ℞ Tinct. fuligin ʒj. Sumend. gtt. xxx. ad ʒij ter quaterve de die.

If the diſeaſe ſhould not yield to the above, the cold bath and chalybeates will moſt probably effect a cure.

CATALEPSY.

No. 54. ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℈ ß.
Tartar. emetic. gr. iij. M.
ft. pulv. emetic. cum regimin. ſumend.

Vel ℞ Vitrioli cærulei gr. ij.
Aq. fontan. ℥ij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.
emetic. mane ſumend.

Applicetur epiſpaſtic. ſpinæ dorſi.

No. 55. ℞ Sem. ſinap. trit.
Rad. raphan. ruſt. contuſ. āā
℥ ß. Aceti q. ſ. ut ft. cataplaſm. plant. ped.
applicand.

No. 56. ℞ Gum. aſſafœtid. ʒj. ſolv. in
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥vij. add.
Tinct. valer. vol. ℥j. M. ca-
piat coch. ij. tertia quaque hora.

OF

OF THE EPILEPSY.

AN Epilepsy, which is a disease entirely of the convulsive kind, may be either hereditary, idiopathic, or sympathic.

An hereditary, or connate Epilepsy, admits of no cure.

An idiopathic Epilepsy, which for the most part is owing to terror, or sudden fright, or some other violent affection of the mind, may be sometimes, though with difficulty, cured.

A sympathic Epilepsy may for the most part be soon and easily remedied by removing the disease which had occasioned it.

In epileptic cases in general, the intentions of cure are threefold.

To avert or prevent an impending paroxysm.

To remove or shorten it when present.

And, to guard against a future attack.

In plethoric habits, evacuations and antispasmodics, particularly musk, nitre, and opium, may be necessary to ward off the fit; but if the pulse should be weak and low, the warm, nervous medicines, castor, valerian, camphor,

camphor, the fœtid gums, the volatile salts, the fœtid animal oil, and the like, in full and repeated doses, will be expedient and useful.

No. 57. ℞ Camphor. gr. vj.
Nitri ʒ ß.
Confect. paulin. ʒ ß.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Vel ℞ Castor ʒj.
Ol. corn. cerv. gt. vj.
Confect. paulin. ʒ ß. M. ft. bol.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥ vj.
Tinct. fuligin.
——— valer. vol. āā ʒij.
Syr. papav. err. ℥ ß. M. ft. julep. sum. coch. iij. subinde.

To remove or shorten an epileptic paroxysm, the same methods nearly will be advisable; musk and opium, with the nervous, volatile, fœtid medicines, blisters and sinapisms, will bid fair to be of service.

To obviate a future attack, different remedies may be required. See convulsions. Setons in the neck, and blisters upon the several parts of the body, have been found useful.

Emetics occasionally repeated have their advantage. Perhaps the vitriol cæruleum may

may be preferable to any other: It ſhould be given to two grains; and may be repeated every morning. Or, if it ſhould not be judged proper to preſcribe the vitriol, in ſuch doſes as may excite vomiting, the powder or ſolution, No. 10. may be taken to advantage, as a bracer and ſtrengthener.

The peruvian bark has been greatly recommended as an antiepileptic, and often proves extremely ſerviceable.

No. 58. ℞ Extract. cort. peruv. ʒj.
Alumin. reup.
Rad. ſerpentar. virg. gr. vj.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend.

The cardamine, or ladies ſmock has been preſcribed to advantage; and may be taken to a drachm three or four times every day.

The bracing regimen under ſome circumſtances may be adviſeable; the cold bath, chalybeates, and exerciſe of body.

The wild valerian root has been eſteemed a ſpecific in this, as well as ſeveral other diſorders of the head; but perhaps experience does not ſufficiently warrant its efficacy.

OF

OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS,

The Morbus Hystericus, Affectio Hypochondriaca, and the like.

THERE are perhaps no diſeaſes which appear under a greater variety of ſhapes and appearances, than thoſe which are ſtiled nervous; as there is hardly a complaint which they do not reſemble.

They have likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed by a variety of names. In women, they have been ſtiled Morbus Hyſtericus. The ſame diſeaſe, in men, has been called the Affectio Hypochondriaca, Melancholy, Low Spiritedneſs, the Hyp, Spleen, and by various other appellations.

Theſe complaints, in general, depend upon a relaxation of the nervous and muſcular ſyſtems, and an irregular, unequal diſtribution of the nervous influence, exciting ſpaſmodic contractions in the various parts of the body.

Are induced by every cauſe which can relax and weaken the habit; eſpecially if the mind at the ſame time ſhould be attentively engaged, or affected by any particular object; as this will greatly tend to the relaxation of the nervous ſyſtem in general.

For

For the relief of nervous ſymptoms, there are two indications.

The firſt, to ſtrengthen and confirm the ſyſtem of the ſolids, and habit of body in general.

The ſecond will conſiſt in relieving and palliating the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The regimen neceſſary to be purſued to anſwer the firſt indication, has already been explained under the article of weakened and relaxed ſolids. Emetics of ipecacuanha, or ſal vitrioli, with the ſtomach purgers; chalybeates; the bark; exerciſe of body; the cold bath; and the like; ſeem, the beſt calculated remedies.

No. 59. ℞ Pill. rufi ʒj.
—— Gummos.
Sal. chalyb. āā ʒjß.
Ol. junip. gtt. xx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. no. xij e ʒj. ſumend. iiij. man. et veſp.

The bitter chalybeate draught, and the warm bolus's, No. 9. are likewiſe well adapted to the remedy of theſe affections.

To anſwer the ſecond intention, or palliate the ſymptoms, which all appear entirely of the ſpaſmodic kind, the remedies propoſed under

under the article, convulsions and spasms, will be the most advisable. Opium under some circumstances claims the first place; then the nervous, cephalic, or antispasmodic medicines; the fœtid ferulaceous gums, assafœtid, galbanum, sagapenum, and myrrh, castor, musk, camphor, valerian, and the like. See Pag. 10. By which a truce may be gained, and the patient often perceives a sudden and immediate relief.

IN-

INFLAMMATION of the EYE.

A Recent inflammation of the eye is to be remedied by evacuations; by blood-letting, ſtools, and blifters; with nitrous cooling medicines, and anodyne fomentations. — When the inflammation is abated, and a relaxation of the veſſels only remains, a vitriolic collyrium will be highly uſeful, to contract and brace up the veſſels.

℞ Vitrioli alb. gr. xv.
Aq. flor. ſambuci ℥ij. M. ft. collyrium.

Sometimes an Opthalmia will be of long duration; and then depends upon other cauſes than thoſe of inflammation in general: And theſe for the moſt part are either of the ſcrofulous, venereal, or perhaps, in ſome caſes, of the rheumatic kind.

The venereal Opthalmia is to be remedied by medicines adapted to that complaint, ſee lues venerea; but the Opthalmia from a ſtrumous, or rheumatic cauſe, will require a medicine which can invigorate the circulation, and attenuate and expel the morbid fomes — The peruvian bark greatly conduces to theſe purpoſes, and anſwers almoſt every intention of cure.

No. 59. ℞ Decoct. cort. peruv. ℥ij.
Tinct. guiaci vol.
—— cort. peruv. ſimp. ā ā
℥ ß.
Syr. croci ℥j. M. ft. hauſt.
ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Bliſters, ſetons and iſſues have likewiſe their advantages.

If it ſhould not yield to the above,

℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. ß. ſolv. in aq. cinnam. ten. ℥ij. ft. hauſt. bis die ſumend.

AMAU-

AMAUROSIS.

THE Amauroſis, or Gutta Serena, is a ſpecies of blindneſs, which owes its origin to a palſy of the optic nerve. — This again will depend upon an obſtruction or compreſſion of the nerve from a tumour, exoſtoſis, or the like; or from a rheumatic affection in its coats; or perhaps ſometimes from a relaxation.

An incipient Amauroſis may be often relieved; a confirmed one ſcarcely admits of a remedy. Blood-letting and gentle purges, if there ſhould be any ſymptoms of fullneſs or inflammation, may be adviſeable; and bliſters may be applied to the head, or as near as poſſible to the affected part.

The ſternutatory, No. 46. ſhould be ſnuffed up the noſe every night at bed-time.

The warm, nervous medicines, No. 47. or the antirheumatics, No. 37. may be taken to advantage. — In caſe of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be uſeful. —As an external application, the Hungary water, to waſh the eyes with, will be as good as any other.

ANGINA.

IN the beginning of an inflammatory Angina, blood-letting will be adviſeable; afterwards the antimonial powder, No. 1. or a gentle cathartic, No. 4. A bliſter to the back is likewiſe remarkably uſeful.

The following gargle may be uſed frequently:

No. 60. ℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥viij.
Spt. ſal. ammoniac. ℥iij. M.

To the throat may be applied the volatile or camphorated liniment, No. 7. or the emollient cataplaſm, No. 6.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, a relaxation and ſoreneſs ſhall ſtill remain, an aſtringent gargariſm in this caſe ſoon relieves.

℞ Tinct. roſar. rub. ℔ ß.
Spt. vitriol. gtt. xxx.
Mel. roſar. ℥j. M.

If the inflammation ſhould advance to ſuppuration, it may be uſeful to ſcarify the affected parts, to diſcharge the matter. Afterwards the throat may be waſhed with a mixture

ture of the pectoral decoction and tincture of myrrh.

There is another ſpecies of ſore throat, which has been called the malignant or ulcerated.

This, as being a ſymptom of a putrid or malignant fever, will require a treatment widely different from the inflammatory angina.—In ſhort, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe as in the putrid fever, ſee Pag. 55, 56. and as this abates, the ſloughs will caſt off from the throat, and the ulcers heal.

DISEASES OF THE THORAX.

OF THE

TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

AN inflammation of the lungs is called a Peripneumony; though the word itself may ſignify any affection of the lungs.

May be judged of from the cough, and heat and irritation in the lungs; a ſighing ſobbing reſpiration, and anxiety; a great proſtration of ſtrength; and a fever and its ſymptoms.

It frequently happens that an inflammation of this kind ſhall extend itſelf to the pleura likewiſe; and then the diſeaſe is called a Pleuro Peripneumony as being a compound of Pleuriſy and Peripneumony, and attended both with pain and anxiety.

The true Peripneumony, as all other inflammations, is terminated in a threefold manner, by reſolution, ſuppuration, or gangrene.

To reſolve the inflammation, blood-letting, eſpecially in the beginning of the diſeaſe, becomes almoſt unexceptionably uſeful, and ſhould be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient. We ſhould however obſerve that peripneumonic

nic affections will not in general require ſo great a loſs of blood as ſome other inflammatory diſeaſes. Hence a great deal of care and caution is requiſite; and indeed, if the pulſe is not moderately full and ſtrong, we ſhould be cautious how we exhauſt the vital fluid.

Glyſters or lenient purgatives to keep open the belly, will in moſt caſes be neceſſary. — But the excretion to which the greateſt attention ſhould be paid, is that by expectoration; which, if copious, well concocted, and of a yellow colour, eſpecially if ſtreaked with blood, is a moſt ſalutary ſign.—If at the ſame time a ſweat ſhould break out, and the urine let fall a copious ſediment, we may with a good deal of certainty pronounce a recovery.

Under theſe circumſtances we ſhould be cautious how we weaken the powers of nature, by bleeding or purging, leſt we ſhould retard the criſis, and impede the operations of nature in her ſalutary work. — The following draught will be univerſally uſeful.

No. 61. ℞ Aq. fontan. ℥j ℥vj.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ß—℈j.
Sperm. cæti ſolut. ʒß.
Syr. balſamic. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. quarta, quinta, vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

If the ſymptoms of inflammation ſhould too much prevail, fifteen grains or ℈j of nitre

nitre may be added to the above draught; on the contrary, if the expectoration ſhould be ſuddenly ſuppreſſed, and the powers of nature ſhould flag and languiſh, the nitre ſhould be omitted, and ℈j—ʒß or ʒj of confectio cardiaca, or ſome other ſtimulating cordial muſt be ſubſtituted for it.

Bliſters to the ſides or back, particularly the pained part will be greatly beneficial.

The ſteams of warm water may liſtewiſe be drawn into the lungs, and emollient fomentations applied to the thorax. — The æther has likewiſe been applied to the pained part with advantage.

If the inflammation ſhould ſuppurate, a vomica pulmonum will enſue, which is moſt frequently ſucceeded by a pulmonary conſumption.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, the lungs having been weakened by the diſeaſe, and the whole habit in general relaxed by the medicines and evacuations, a Peripneumonia Notha will ſucceed to the True Peripneumony; in which caſe, the remedies to be recommended under that article will become by all means adviſeable.

PLEURITIS,

AND

PARAPHRENITIS.

THE cure of the Pleuritis and Paraphrenitis, or Inflammation of the pleura and diaphragm, may be readily underſtood from what has been obſerved concerning inflammation in general, as no ſeparate or particular treatment will be required.

Evacuations of blood and by ſtool, the antimonial powder, the ſaline draught, with nitre, and, when the pulſe is lowered, the ſalt of hartſhorn in full doſes, with bliſters and fomentations to, or as near as poſſible to the affected parts, will anſwer every intention of cure.

PERIP-

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

THE Peripneumonia Notha, the Baſtard Peripneumony, or Humoral Aſthma, is a diſeaſe of a very different and oppoſite nature to the true.

Has its origin from a weakened and relaxed ſtate of the veſſels of the lungs, and a pituitous lentor, or glutinous diſpoſition of the fluids ſtagnating in, and obſtructing the veſſels and glandular follicules; and hence the cauſes, which have been before aſſigned as productive of too viſcid a ſtate of the fluids will likewiſe prove the antecedents to this diſeaſe, eſpecially if the cutaneous perſpiration ſhould be ſuppreſſed either by the winter's cold, or any other occaſional cauſe.

The indications of cure will conſiſt in attenuating and expelling the pituitous colluvies, and ſtrengthening the habit in general, and lungs in particular, to prevent a relapſe.

To anſwer theſe intentions, the remedies recommended for the cure of a ſpontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the veſſels and viſcera, will be moſt adviſeable, ſee Pag. 26. 27. As the cauſes of a Peripneumonia Notha are analagous to thoſe which have been recited as giving riſe to a glutinous viſcidity, and the cure of conſequence the ſame.

Emetics

Emetics and gentle ſtomach purgers ſhould ſeem univerſally uſeful.

Bliſters are likewiſe greatly ſerviceable, both from their ſtimulus and diſcharge.

The attenuating, ſtimulating medicines will beſt ſucceed as expectorants.

No. 62. ℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ϑß.
Succ. limon. ʒiij.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj ʒij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ʒj.
Syr. ſcillitic. ʒjß. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Lact. ammoniac. ʒj.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvj.
Sperm. cæti ſol. ϑj.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ϑß.
Oxymel ſcillitic. ʒjß. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒjß.
Flor. benzoini gr. iij.
Vin. ipecacuanh.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. M. ft. hauſt.

No. 63. ℞ Milliped. vivent. ʒj. Contunde et gradatim ſuperaffund. vin. rhenan. veter.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒiij. Fiat expreſſio fortis, cui add.

Vin.

Vin. antimonial. ʒij.
Syr. ſcillitic. ʒß. M. capiat tertiam partem ſexta vel octava quaque hor.

The balſamic pill of Fuller's Pharmacopœia, recommended by Dr. Morton in his Treatiſe on the pulmonary conſumption, will be highly adviſeable in this as well as all other diſeaſes of the lungs.

No. 64. ℞ Milleped. ppt. ʒiij.
Gum. ammoniac. ʒjß.
Flor. benzoini ʒj.
Extract. croci
Balſam. peruv. āā gr. xv.
——— ſulphur. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xij. e ʒj ſumend. iiij. man. et veſp.

Muſtard whey, as common drink, may be proper, or a decoction of the madder root, which as an attenuant and expectorant, is a medicine exceeded by few.

No. 65. ℞ Rad. rubiæ. tinctorum ʒj.
Macis ʒij. Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔ij. Add.
Tinct. aromatic. ʒij.
Syr. limon. ʒij. M. ft. apozem. Sumend. ʒiiij ter quaterve de die.

Opiates will be adviſeable if the cough ſhould be importunate; if the expectoration ſhould be free and eaſy, there can be no objection to their liberal uſe: but if the expectorated

expectorated phlegm ſhould be tough and glewy, they muſt be more cautiouſly preſcribed. The elixir paregoric. is as good a preparation as any; and may be taken in a full doſe at night at bed time. When the expectoration is become free and eaſy, and the difficulty of breathing relieved, it will become neceſſary to attempt to ſtrengthen the lungs, to compleat the cure, and prevent a relapſe.

The fumes of Benjamin from the powder thrown upon a hot heater, and received into the lungs, may be uſeful for this intention. The natural balſams in general will be adviſeable; but, above all, the peruvian bark, which perhaps for this purpoſe exceeds every other medicine.

No. 66. ℞ Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒj. Balſ. Tolutan. ʒjſs. Coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔jſs ad ℔j. Add. Syr. limon. ʒj. M. capiat ʒij vel ʒiij ter quaterve de die.

The ſtomach purgers, chalybeate waters, and bracing medicines, may likewiſe be inſiſted on, to confirm the tone of the primæ viæ and habit in general.

Sometimes a difficulty of breathing may ariſe from other cauſes than an infarction of the lungs by pituitous humours.—The diſeaſe has then obtained the name of the Dry Aſthma. — The moſt frequent cauſe of this affec-

tion is a ſpaſmodic or convulſive affection, from too irritable a ſtate of the lungs, though ſometimes it may depend upon a compreſſion of the lungs, from water collected in the cavity of the thorax, or a ſtraitneſs of this from any other cauſe, as flatulencies of the ſtomach and the like. An induration of the lungs or ſchirrous tubercules have ſometimes likewiſe occaſioned this diſeaſe.

The antiſpaſmodics, ſuch as aſſafœtida and the like, with the volatiles, ſeem beſt calculated to relieve in the fit; afterwards a decoction of the bark, exerciſe in the country air, and ſtrengthening medicines, to prevent a return.—If it ſhould depend upon a compreſſion of the lungs, from water, or any other external cauſe, this ſhould firſt be removed, and afterwards the effects will ceaſe. A ſchirrous induration will admit of no remedy.

ON THE PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THE cauſes productive of a Pulmonary Conſumption, or ulcerated lungs, are in general as follow:

An hæmoptœ, or ſpitting of blood.

An empyema, or collection of matter in the cavity of the thorax.

A ſuppurated peripneumony.

A ſcrofulous affection of the glandular bodies of the lungs. And,

A Catarrh, or neglected cough.

The ſymptoms, which are the obvious and neceſſary conſequences of an ulcerated ſtate of the lungs, are, a cough, and copious ſpitting of a purulent-like matter, which ſinks in water, and is thrown up in the greateſt quantity in the morning; a hectical fever and profuſe night ſweats, or a colliquative and greatly weakening diarrhæa; the pulſe becomes quick and ſharp; the body pines and is emaciated, and its ſeveral functions are impaired and decay, till death frees the miſerable patient, from his cruel diſeaſe.

In an Hæmoptœ, in caſe of a plethora, bloodletting may be proper; but if the pulſe

ſhould be quick and weak, it muſt be omitted. Afterwards,

No. 67. ℞ Pill. e ſtyrac. gr. vj.
Syr. ballamic. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

No. 68. ℞ Nitri gr. xv.
Pulv. e tragacanth. ʒ ß. M. ft. pulv. ſexta quaque hor. ſumend. ex emulſion. com. coch. vj.

No. 69. ℞ Tinct. roſar. ℔j.
—— thebaic. gtt. xij. M. bibat libere, vel pro potu commun.

If theſe ſhould not ſuffice to check the flux, fifty or ſixty drops of the tinct. ſaturnina may be given every three, four, or ſix hours.

When the Hemoptœe is ſtopped, to compleat the cure, a decoction of the bark, with proper balſamics, and the country air, may to great advantage be inſiſted on.

No. 70. ℞ Decoct. cort. cum balſ. tolut. ℔ ß.
Elix. paregoric.
Syr. croci āā ʒ ß. M. capt. coch. iiij. vel vj. ter quaterve de die.

No. 71. ℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒ iiij.
Sperm. cæti ʒ ij.

Syr.

Syr. balſamic. ʒvj. M. capt. coch. iij. man. et veſp.

Fuller's balſamic pill may be ſubſtituted for, or joined with the ammoniacum mixture.

The Briſtol waters have been likewiſe greatly recommended in an affection of this kind.

In the empyema, it will be neceſſary to diſcharge the confined matter by the operation; afterwards the bark, with medicines of the balſamic kind, a proper light diet, and gentle opiates, if the cough ſhould be troubleſome, will bid as fair as any thing, when the matter has been diſcharged, to promote the cure.

When a Peripneumony terminates by ſuppuration, the firſt intention muſt be to burſt the abſceſs, and diſcharge the matter. A ſudden ſhock may effect this: Hence, by the action of vomiting, coughing, ſneezing, and the like, the deſign may frequently be attained.

If the matter ſhould be diſcharged into the cavity of the thorax, it is to be treated as an empyema; but if the vomica ſhould burſt, and diſcharge itſelf into the trachea, its contents will be expelled by the mouth. In this caſe, medicines of the detergent and balſamic kind may be uſeful, to promote the expectoration, and bring on a diſpoſition to

heal; afterwards the bark, and a milk, or other light diet, with exercise on horseback, and the country air, will bid the fairest to compleat the cure.

A scrofulous Affection in the lungs will require a treatment analagous to that which is recommended in diseases of this kind in general. See Scrofula. An expression of the millepedes, the balsamic pill, an infusion of the madder root, a decoction of the bark, exercise and air, and under some circumstances, chalybeate waters, with a perpetual blister, or issues, and gentle opiates, to palliate the cough, will be the most adviseable remedies.

We are next to examine the treatment of the Catarrh, or Cough, from taking of cold.

And here the method of cure must vary according to the different symptoms and stages of the disease.

In a recent Cough, if the pulse should be full and strong, and the patient plethoric, and troubled with a pain in the breast or side, or if the fever should run too high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage, and repeated as occasion may require.

But the great intention of cure will consist in expelling the cause of the disease, by promoting

promoting a gentle diaphoresis, and allaying the irritation in the lungs. — The antimonial powder, No. 1. the fixed and volatile alcaline salts neutralized with lemon juice, with warm diluting liquors, will well tend to divert the humours to the skin, and opiates, with medicines of the incrassating, oily, invisicating kinds will allay the irritation.

No. 72. ℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ ß.
Succ. limon. ʒiij.
Aq. fontan. ʒj.
— cinnam. spt. ʒj.
Sperm. cæti solut. ʒ ß.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. v.—x.
Syr. balsamic. ʒj. M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. ʒ ß.
Nitri ℈ ß. M. ft. pulv. man. et vesp. sumend. ex emuls. com.

No. 73. ℞ Ol. amyd. dul. ʒj.
Sacchar. ʒij. Terant simul.
Add. Syr. papav. err. ʒj. M. ft. linct. sumend. coch. j. ad libitum. Bibat pro potu commun. infus. sem. lini vel decoct. furfuris.

Lenient purgatives and blisters to the back may sometimes prove useful, to divert from the lungs, and evacuate the acrimonious fluids.

The

The methods above recommended will for the moſt part ſucceed in a recent cough; but if the diſeaſe ſhould have been of any ſtanding, a different manner of treatment will be required: For the lungs having been weakened by the diſeaſe, and tubercles or ſuppurations beginning to form, medicines of the gently ſtimulating and ſtrengthening kinds will now avail the moſt. In ſhort, the remedies which have been before recommended for the relief of a Peripneumonia Notha, Pag. 95, 96. will in general be uſeful here, as the indications of cure are nearly ſimilar. ——— The balſamic pill, an expreſſion of millepedes, the lac ammoniacum; the warm, natural balſams, the balſam of Gilead, of Tolu, of Peru, of Capivi, flowers of Benjamin, and the like.

We have hitherto been examining the treatment of the ſeveral affections which give riſe to ulcerated lungs; we are next to enquire into the moſt likely methods of relief when the diſeaſe is confirmed: But here we ſhall be too often foiled in our expectations of a cure; as it too frequently happens, in theſe caſes, that the very beſt remedies will prove ineffectual. — Our attempts however ſhould be directed to heal the ulceration; to guard and defend the blood againſt the purulent infection, and palliate the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The

The two firſt intentions are to be anſwered by remedies nearly ſimilar: Balſamics of different kinds; the natural and artificial balſams; in particular the balſamic pill; an expreſſion of the millepedes; the bark; an eaſily digeſted, nutritious, antiputreſcent diet, as milk, whey, and the like, with a pure, dry air, will promiſe the faireſt.

The ſeveral ſymptoms are to be palliated by different methods: The cough is beſt relieved by opiates, which, in conſumptive caſes, it is often neceſſary to preſcribe very freely; as by quieting the irritation and cough, they will prevent the lungs from being ſtrained, and the ulcer from a farther diſtraction.

In caſe of a ſoreneſs in the cheſt or ſtomach, emulſions with ſperma cæti, or oil of almonds, may be uſeful; otherwiſe, as they relax the ſtomach and pall the appetite, the oily medicines will be rather prejudicial.

The hectical febrile paroxyſms will not be removed ſo long as the purulent fomes continues to be abſorbed into the circulation. The bark, either in ſubſtance or decoction, bids the faireſt of any other medicine to relieve; and may be taken freely between the fits. — The Briſtol waters have been recommended, and the vegetable and mineral acids, as antiſeptics and coolers, will be agreeable and uſeful.

The

The night ſweats are to be attempted by medicines of the bracing and aſtringent kinds: Such are the bark, with elixir of vitriol, alum, the blue vitriol in very ſmall doſes, the teſtacea, the tinctura ſaturnina, and the like.

The diarrhæa, which happens in the laſt ſtage of a Conſumption, is rarely to be remedied: For, as it depends upon a determination of the purulent ſomes to the inteſtines; without that, as the cauſe, could be cut off, the effect will ſcarcely ceaſe. — We may obſerve, that the hectical heats and colliquative ſweats are for the moſt part abated by the purging; and when this is checked, the others will return with redoubled violence. Hence, if we attempt to ſtop the purging, we ſhall encreaſe the hectical ſymptoms; on the other hand, if the purging ſhould continue, it will greatly weaken and exhauſt the patient, and haſten him to his end. —To abate however of its violence, medicines of the opiate, incraſſating, and aſtringent kinds will be requiſite: Such are the pulv. e ſuccin. comp. pulv. e tragacanth. pulv. e bolo comp. cum opio; decoctions and extract of log-wood; the teſtacea, the Nevelholt, and Tilbury waters, and the like. — But as it is hardly to be ſtopped without being ſucceeded by the worſt ſymptoms, we may eſteem it for the moſt part the forerunner of a diſſolution.

A hectical fever, from any other cauſe than ulcerated lungs, will require nearly the ſame treatment — The great indication of cure will conſiſt in procuring a free diſcharge for the confined matter. The ſymptoms may be palliated as above mentioned. The bark in particular will of all other medicines the moſt avail.

DIS-

DISEASES of the STOMACH.

Of a

Depraved Appetite and Indigestion.

A WANT of Appetite may proceed either from fault in the ſtomach, or in the humours ſeparated and contained in it.

A relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach, and an original or acquired weak texture of its fibres, is often the cauſe of a Depraved Appetite, and an impeded expulſion of the aliments into the inteſtines.

In theſe caſes phlegm generally abounds; which blunts the irritation, which produces hunger. Acidities will be generated, with cardialgiæ, nauſeas, flatulencies, and the like.

The humours contained or ſeparated in the ſtomach deprave the appetite when either from an oppreſſing viſcidity, or pungent acrimony, they afford a diſagreeable or painful ſenſation: Thus, glutinous pituitous humours, loading the ſtomach, adhering

hering to its ſides, or fluctuating in its cavity; or putrid and bilious humours, lodging in the primæ viæ, will leſſen the appetite, and diminiſh the deſire for food.

Another particular ſpecies of a Depraved Appetite, and want of digeſtion, will ariſe from a continual uſe of ſpirituous liquors; which will at length give a rigid contraction and a callous inſenſibility to the coats of the ſtomach; whence innumerable and often irremediable complaints.

When a want of appetite is owing to a relaxation of the ſtomach, ſuch medicines are required, which, by their aſtringency, may gradually brace it up, and, by their warmth, encreaſe the contraction of its muſcular coats. — But as in general the primæ viæ are loaded with a pituitous colluvies, it will be expedient firſt to cleanſe and deterge the ſtomach by emetics, and the gentle ſtomach purgers.

No. 74. ℞ Vin. ipecacuanh. ℥j. Capiat mane jejun. ventricul. ſuperbibend. infuſ. rad. raphani ruſt. ad vomition. excitand.

Vel ℞ Sal. vitrioli ℈j.
Aq. fontan. ℥ijß.
Syr. balſam. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ſumend. ut ſupra.

No. 75. ℞ Tinct. ſacræ ℥iiij.
Spt. lavend. ℥iij. M. capiat coch. ij. vel iij. mane.

Vel ℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Spt. lavend. ℥j. M. ft. hauſt. mane ſumend.

Vel ℞ Aloe. ſocotrin.
Rhabarb. āā ℥j.
Cinnam.
Sem. carui
Zingib. āā ℥ß.
Spt. vin. Gallic. ℔ij. Digere per biduum et cola.—Doſ. ℥j ad ℥jß.

Vel ℞ Pill. ruſi gr. xv.
Ol. menth. gtt. j. Ft. pill. no. iij. ſumend. noct. hor. decubitus.

Vel ℞ Aloes.
Rhabarb.
Spec. aromatic.
Gum. ſagapeni āā ℥j.
Ol. menth.
Ol. caryophil. āā gtt. x.
Balſ. peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. maſſa. Doſ. ℈ß—℈j omni noct.

No.

No. 76. ℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℥j ß.
Tinct. ſtyptic. ℥ ß.
Spt. lavend. ℥ ß. M. ft. hauſt. hor. xj. matut. et quinta poſt merid. ſumend.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j ß.
Tinct. cort. peruv. ſimp. ℥ ß.
Elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xxv. M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Vin. amar. ℥j ß.
Tinct. ſtomach. ℥iij.
Elix. vit. dulc. gtt. xxxx. M. ft. hauſt.

The remedies propoſed for the cure of weakened and relaxed ſolids, will be likewiſe adviſeable, and bid very fair to relieve in a relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach. See No. 9. and following.

The Depraved Appetite, and other ſymptoms which ſupervene to too free an indulgence in ſpirituous liquors, is in many caſes, from its own nature, incurable; and is always more apt to prove ſo, as ſuch perſons ſeldom quit that habit when they have for any length of time purſued it. — The bath waters are particularly ſerviceable in this caſe, eſpecially when aſſiſted by the nervous attenuating gums, infuſions of aro-

matic bitters in water, and mild aloetic purgatives; as palliatives, opiates, joined with the moſt agreeable aromatics, will ſucceed the beſt, as they tend in ſome meaſure to produce the effects, and anſwer the purpoſes of the ſpirituous liquors they have been accuſtomed to.

OF THE

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE Cholera Morbus is a diſeaſe which ariſes from an acrimonious bile, thrown out from the liver and gall bladder into the duodenum; a part of which regurgitating into the ſtomach, will excite a ſevere ſickneſs and vomiting; the remainder being determined into the inteſtines, will bring on a purging, with pain, inflation, and diſtenſion of the belly; thirſt, heat, and anxiety, and many more and dangerous ſymptoms.

The intentions of cure will conſiſt in diluting and expelling the acrid bile, and palliating the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The firſt intention may be anſwered, by diluting drinks, taken in large quantities: Such as a decoction of a cruſt of a bread, water-gruel, chicken or any other thin broth, and the like; and, if at the ſame time a vomiting ſhould be excited, the bile may be both diluted and expelled.

To palliate the ſymptoms, opiates, eſpecially if joined with gentle cathartics, will moſt avail.

No. 77. ℞ Rhabarb. gr. x.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx. M. ft. bol. repetend. ut opus erit.

No. 78. ℞ Sal. abſinth. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ʒ ß.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj.
— menth. ſpt. ʒj.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. iij. M. ft. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

CAR-

CARDIALGIA,

AND OTHER

PAINS IN THE STOMACH.

THE Cardialgia, or Heart-burn, has its origin from an acid acrimony in the ſtomach, irritating its fibres, and exciting pain: Hence the cauſes and cure are entirely ſimilar to thoſe of the acid acrimony treated of in Pag. 23, 24, 25.

There are other ſpecies of pain, whoſe ſeat appears to be in the ſtomach, which depend upon other and very different cauſes; and theſe for the moſt part are either of the ſpaſmodic, rheumatic, gouty, or periodical kinds.

A ſpaſmodic affection is to be remedied by the antiſpaſmodic medicines, amongſt which opium claims the firſt place. — The warm, cordial, and aromatic remedies are likewiſe extremely adviſeable.

No. 79. ℞ Balſ. peruv. (vit. ovi ſol.) ʒß.
Aq. fontan. ℥jß.
Tinct. ſtomach. ʒij.
Conf. cardiac. ℈j.
Syr. balſ. ʒjß. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hor. ſumend.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vj.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥iij. M. capiat coch. ij. ſubind.

℞ Flor. chamamæli ℈j.
Spec. aromatic. ʒ ß.
Balſ. peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. bis terve de die ſumend.

A rheumatic pain in the ſtomach is to be remedied by the warm and antirheumatic remedies — To the peruvian draught, No. 79. may be added the volatile tincture of guiacum; and, in caſe of a coldneſs at the ſtomach, the cordial, heating, ſtimulating medicines ſhould be taken in large and often repeated doſes.

The gout in the ſtomach will require a regimen ſimilar to that abovementioned in the rheumatiſm. The warm, heating medicines will beſt anſwer the intention.

It will be neceſſary, in all the above caſes, to keep the belly open, by the warm ſtomach purgers.

A periodical pain in the ſtomach is to be treated as an intermittent fever. The bark will moſt frequently relieve; though in ſome caſes where the bark has not ſucceeded, the vitriolum cæruleum has effected a cure.

DIS-

DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.

DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, AND TENESMUS.

A Diarrhæa, or Purging, and a Dyſentery, which we may diſtinguiſh from the Diarrhæa, by the gripings and pain with which it is attended, may ariſe from any cauſe which can irritate and ſtimulate the inteſtines to excretion.

Sometimes it will appear as the ſymptom of a fever; at others will be owing to acrid, putrid, bilious ſordes collected in the primæ viæ, or ſomething noxious to be expelled the circulation. —— Frequently alſo from an obſtructed perſpiration a Purging has enſued; and indeed in moſt Diarrhæas, the chronic ones in particular, the ſkin is generally dry, and perſpiration very little. — A periodical cauſe has likewiſe often given riſe to a Dyſentery; and ſometimes it has happened from ulcers or tumours in the inteſtines.

If a Diarrhæa ſhould come on as the ſymptom of a fever, it may be relieved by the methods recommended Pag. 39, 40.

If it ſhould be owing to acrid, putrid, or bilious ſordes, it will be neceſſary to expel by the ſhorteſt method the irritating fomes. For this

this purpoſe, an emetic of ipecacuanha, and afterwards a purgative with rhubarb will be expedient and adviſeable.

No. 80. ℞ Rhabarb. gr. xij.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xv.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. f. ut ft. bol. noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

Vel ℞ Tinct. rhei ſpirituoſ.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xvj. M.

Vel ℞ Infuſ. ſenæ ℥ij.
Tartar. ſolub. ℥j ß.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. gr. viij.
Spt. lavend. c. ℥j. M.

When a Purging ſucceeds to an obſtructed perſpiration, the flow of humours ſhould be diverted from the inteſtines to the ſkin; the irritation abated, and the mouths of the veſſels, which throw out their contents into the cavity of the guts, contracted and cloſed.

Small doſes of ipecacuanha given at night, at bed-time, will tend to divert the humours to the ſkin; and medicines of the opiate, aſtringent kind will allay the irritation, and prevent too great a ſecretion from the exhaling veſſels.

No.

No. 81. ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr. ij.
—iiij.
Spec. aromatic. ʒ ß.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. ſomni ſumend.

No. 82. ℞ Ligni campechenſ. raſ. ʒij. Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔j.
Add. Tinct. japonic. ʒj.
—— thebaic. gtt. xxx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. ʒ ß. M. capiat coch. iiij. quarta quaque hora, vel urgent. Diarrhæa.

Vel ℞ Julep. e cret.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒiiij.
Electt. e ſcord. ʒiij. M. capiat coch. iij. pro re nata.

The rhubarb bolus, No. 80. will be likewiſe adviſeable; and the aſtringent glyſter, No. 22. if the Purging ſhould be very violent, will be greatly ſerviceable, and often relieve almoſt immediately the complaint.

In the Chronic Diarrhæa, or Purging of long duration, the above method, eſpecially if joined to exerciſe on horſeback, will moſt frequently relieve. The ipecacuanha bolus, No. 81. will much avail; even the rhubarb bolus, No. 80. will tend to ſtrengthen the inteſtines, and check the flux.

When the Purging is abated, the bark well guarded with aromatics and opiates, will bid fair to ſtrengthen the habit, and prevent a relapſe.

No. 83. ℞ Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒj.
Aq. cinnam. ten.
Vin. rub. āā ʒj.
Tinct. thebaïc. gtt. vij.
—— aromatic.
Syr. croci āā ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

The cortex ſimarouba given in infuſion, from gr. xv. to ʒß has likewiſe been recommended as a good aſtringent in fluxes.

A Periodical Dyſentery will require a treatment ſimilar to an intermittent fever; the bark with opiates will generally effect a cure. — It may be adviſeable to premiſe a vomit, and a purge with rhubarb to its uſe; and if the ſtomach ſhould not bear a ſufficient quantity of the medicine, it may to advantage be thrown up by the anus glyſterwiſe.

No. 84. ℞ Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒj. Coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔jß. ad medias colatur. turbid.
Add. Elect. e ſcord. ʒß. M. ft. enema bis terve de die abſent. paroxyſm. injiciend.

If

If an excoriation, or ulceration ſhould have given riſe to a complaint of this kind, gentle purges with rhubarb and opium, and balſamic medicines; the balſam. peruv. Locatelli, and the like, with the peruvian bark, may relieve; but if a cancerous tumour in the rectum, which is ſometimes the caſe, ſhould be the cauſe, the palliative cure is the only one to be expected.

A Teneſmus, or almoſt conſtant inclination to ſtool, in which but little except an acrid mucus is voided, may be readily relieved by an inviſcating and opiate glyſter.

No. 85. ℞ Amyli ʒjß. Coq. ex Aq. fontan. ʒvj. ad gelatin. conſiſtentiam. Add.
Theriac. androm. ʒij.
Ol. olivar. opt. ʒj. M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

WORMS IN THE INTESTINAL TUBE.

WE meet with three ſpecies of Worms in the inteſtines. — The Teretes or Round-Worm, the Tænia or Tape-Worm, and the Aſcarides, a ſmall Worm, whoſe ſeat is principally in the rectum.

The moſt efficacious anthelminthics, or remedies that deſtroy Worms, are tin and its preparations; mercurials; ſalt of ſteel; and ſweet oil.

No. 86. ℞ Limatur. ſtanni ʒj—ʒiij. Capiat man. et veſp. ex theriac. com. melle vel quovis alio vehiculo.

℞ Auri muſivi ℈ij—ʒij. Sumat bis die ex quovis vehiculo.

It may be neceſſary, during the uſe of the above preparations, to adminiſter once in ſix or ſeven days a mercurial cathartic.—Amongſt the different preparations of mercury, the æthiops min. claims the preference as an anthelminthic.

No. 87. ℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.
Rhabarb. ʒj. M. ft. pulv. — Doſ. ℈j—ʒjß bis die.

No.

No. 88. ℞ Sal. chalyb. ʒj ß. Solve in
Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ℔ ß. Dos.
ʒij—ʒiiij man. et vesp.

No. 89. ℞ Ol. amyd. dulc.
Aq. fontan. āā ʒiiij. M. ft.
haust. omni man. jejun. ventriculo sumend.

The oil may likewise be injected to ℔ ß glysterwise; and will then greatly tend to the destruction of the Ascarides, whose seat is principally confined to the rectum.

OF THE

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

THE Piles are a diſeaſe which derives its origin from an effuſion of blood into the cellular membranes of, or ſurrounding the rectum. Are owing to coſtiveneſs, an irritation in the rectum, or a cachectic habit of body.

Are to be remedied by anodyne and repellent liniments and fomentations, and keeping open the belly by gentle cooling purgatives.

No. 90. ℞ Elect. lenitiv. ʒj.
Lac. ſulphur.
Nitri āā ʒj.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. elect. ſum. Q. N. M. man. et veſp.

No. 91. ℞ Aq. calcis ſimp. ʒvj.
Tinct. thebaic. ʒß. M. pro fotu tepide partib. affect. uſurpand.

Vel ℞ Aq. fontan. ʒiiij.
Vitriol. alb. ʒij. M.

When the diſeaſe is owing to a bad habit of body, mercurial alteratives will be adviſeable, (ſee No. 38. Pag. 60.) or an alterative for

for the Fiſtula and Piles may be prepared as follows.

℞ Rad. enul. campan. ℔ij.
Sem. fæniculi ℔iij.
Piper. nig. ℔j. Separatim in pulv. trita bene miſceantur. Dein add.
Sacchari et mellis deſpumat. ā ā ℔ij. ut fiat omnium paſta ſumend. quant. nuc. moſch. bis terve de die.

OF COLICS.

COLICS may be diſtinguiſhed in a threefold manner; into the flatulent or ſpaſmodic, the Colic from irritation, and the bilious or inflammatory Colic.

The flatulent and ſpaſmodic Colic are to be readily enough diſtinguiſhed from each other: In the flatulent Colic the pain comes on by fits, flies about from one part of the bowels to another, and is much abated by a diſcharge of wind either upwards or downwards; but in the inflammatory Colic the pain remains æquable, and fixed and ſettled in one ſpot; the vomitings are ſevere and frequently bilious; the belly obſtinately bound; and the pulſe always quick and feveriſh.

The flatulent or ſpaſmodic Colic is to be relieved by the warm cathartic aud antiſpaſmodic or carminative medicines, and cupping glaſſes to the abdomen.

No. 92. ℞ Tinct. Rhabarb. ſpt.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Tinct. aromatic. ℥j. M. ft. hauſt.

No. 93. ℞ Aq. piper. Jamaicen. ſimp. ℥vj.
— cinnam. ſpt. ℥ij.
Tinct. fœtid. ℥ij.
Syr.

Syr. papav. err. ʒß. M. ft. julap. ſumend. coch. iij. ſubinde.

Sometimes in an hyſterical or hypochondriacal patient a purging and vomiting will likewiſe come on: In this caſe, a warm opiate will anſwer every intention.

No. 9 . ℞ Philon. lond. ℈j.
Rhabarb. gr. vj.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. repetend. ut opus erit.

The Colic from irritation may be remedied by gentle cathartics, joined with opiates.

No. 95. ℞ Manna ʒß. Solve in
Aq. fontan. ʒjß. Add.
Ol. amygd. ʒiij.
Tinct thebaic. gtt. x.
—— aromatic. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The inflammatory or bilious Colic, as it is generally called, is to be treated in the manner preſcribed for inflammation in general. Blood-letting ſhould be repeated according to the violence of the diſeaſe and urgency of the ſymptoms: Afterwards the antimonial powder, No. 1. will be adviſeable. — Emollient glyſters may be frequently thrown up; and, as it has been found by experience, that ſtools have been greatly efficacious to relieve the complaint,

complaint, if the glyſters ſhould not procure a plentiful paſſage, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe medicines that may open the belly. — The ecoprotic cathartics, No. 4. are well calculated for theſe purpoſes: But as a ſevere vomiting often accompanies the diſeaſe, the ſtomach will not always retain a medicine in a liquid form; in which caſe, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe a purgative in the form of pills.

No. 96. ℞ Extract. cathartic. ʒj.
Sapon. amygd.
Pill. ſaponac. āā gr. xv.
Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.
M. ft. pill. No. xv. ſumend. ij. vel iij. omni hora donec ſatis purgaverint.

The ſemicupium, or warm bath, and emollient fomentations, or a bliſter to the abdomen, will be likewiſe adviſeable and requiſite.

Sometimes pains ſimilar to thoſe obſerved, Pag. 115, 116. as affecting the ſtomach, will likewiſe have their ſeat in the inteſtines; and may depend upon a ſpaſmodic, rheumatic, or periodical cauſe. — The remedies before recommended, Pag. 115, 116. may likewiſe be uſed to equal advantage when the diſeaſe is ſeated in the inteſtines. — The belly ſhould be kept open, and medicines of the antiſpaſmodic, antirheumatic, or febrifuge kinds, according to the nature of the diſeaſe, may to advantage be preſcribed.

A warm plaister, or cataplasm, may be applied to the abdomen; and in many cases will be greatly useful.

No. 97. ℞ Theriac. andromach.
Spec. aromatic. āā ʒ ß.
Ol. mac. express. ℥j. M. fs. emplast. super alutam extendend. et regioni umbilical. applicand.

DIS-

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

AN Inflammation in the Liver may be relieved in the manner propoſed for inflammations in general, as no diſtinct or different method of treatment will be required in this, than in an inflammation of any other part of the body.

If a ſuppuration ſhould come on, the greateſt danger is to be apprehended. Sometimes where the matter has pointed outwardly, the abſceſs has been opened and healed; but moſt frequently it burſt inwardly, and the patient dies tabid.—The treatment in this caſe ſhould be ſimilar to what has been recommended, Pag. 106. 107. in the hectic fever.

A Schirrus of the Liver admits of no remedy.

OF

OF THE JAUNDICE.

A Jaundice may depend upon a fivefold cauſe.—Inflammation, ſchirrus, ſpaſm, concreted bile or gall ſtones, and viſcidities or a pituitous lentor.

The Jaundice from inflammation is to be relieved by antiphlogiſtics: From ſpaſms, by removing or abating the cauſe of the contraction: From concreted bile, by relaxing the biliary ducts, that the calculi may paſs into the duodenum: And the Jaundice from viſcidities, which is indeed by far the moſt frequent cauſe, is to be remedied by the means propoſed for the cure of a ſpontaneous gluten, Pag. 25. 26. An emetic of ipecacuanha will be requiſite, which may be repeated occaſionally during the cure.— The ſtomach purgatives will be likewiſe neceſſary, and ſhould be taken every, or every other night at bed-time.

No. 98. ℞ Extract. cathartic.
Sapon. amygdal. āā ʒj.
Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.
Ol. juniperi gtt. x. Ft. pill. No. xxiiij. ſumend. iij. vel iiij. hor. decubitus. Vel,

℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā.
Tinct. Rhabarb. ſpt. ʒij. M. ft. hauſt.

No.

No. 99. ℞ Gum. ammoniac.
Sapon. venet. āā ʒjß.
Scillar. pulv.
Spec. aromatic. āā ʒß.
Ol. junip. gtt. xx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. ſingul. gr. v. ſumend. iiij. ter die, ſuperbibend. infuſ. rad. rubia tinct. No. 65. ℥iiij. vel ℥vj. Vel,

℞ Sapon. venet. ʒj.
Pulv. rad. rub. tinct. ʒiij.
Rhabarb. ʒj.
Ol. junip. gt. xx.
Syr. balſamic. q. ſ. ut ft. elect. ſumend. ʒjß ter die. Superbib. jul. ſequent. coch. iij.

No. 100. ℞ Aq. fontan. ℥vij.
—— cinnam. ſpt. ℥ß.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol.
—— nitri āā ʒj.
Syr. balſ. ℥ß. M.

The remedies recommended for the cure of the peripneumonia notha will be likewiſe adviſeable; as the general cauſe and cure of the one is the ſame as in the other; the ſeat of the diſeaſe alone conſtituting the difference.

DIS-

DISEASES

OF THE

URINARY PASSAGES.

AN Inflammation of the kidneys or bladder is to be treated in the ſame manner as an inflammation in any other organical part; as no ſeparate method of treatment will be required. See Inflammation.

If a ſuppuration ſhould happen, when the abſceſs is burſt, the detergent balſamic remedies, with gentle laxatives, and plenty of diluting liquors, will be adviſeable; and to compleat the cure, the peruvian bark.

No. 101. ℞ Sacchar. alb. ʒß.
Rhabarb. ʒjß.
Nitri ʒj.
Balſ. capivi ʒß. M. ft. elect. ſum. Q. N. M. ter die.

℞ Terebinth. e chio ʒij.
Pulv. enul. camp. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xxx. ſumend. v. ter die.

OF A DIABETES.

THE Intention of cure in a Diabetes conſiſts in ſtrengthening the relaxed kidneys; and by that means reſtraining their preternaturally encreaſed ſecretion.

The remedies recommended for weakened and relaxed ſolids will be adviſeable, and often ſucceed here. — The ſerum aluminoſum taken very plentifully has been found of great uſe.

No. 102. ℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ʒj——ʒij. ſumend. ter die ex quovis vehiculo.

No. 103. ℞ Tinct. japonic.
— cantharid. āā ʒij. — Doſ. ʒiij—ʒß bis terve de die.

If the belly ſhould be bound, it will be proper to give ſome ſtomach purgative; the aloetics with rhubarb, or the like.

If the complaint ſhould not yield to aſtringents, the Briſtol hot-well water will be adviſeable; and often will effect a cure when all other means have proved ineffectual.

OF

OF THE STONE.

THE Intentions of cure in the ſtone are twofold; radical and palliative.

The radical cure will conſiſt in taking away or diſſolving the ſtone.

The palliative in the relief of the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The Stone may be taken away by the operation of lithotomy; or under ſome circumſtances, may be diſſolved by the preparations of lime.

The ſapo amygdalin. or ſapo venet. may be taken from ʒij to ʒß or ʒvj morning and evening; and lime-water mixed with a fourth part of milk may be drank from a quart to three pints every day.

The ſymptoms are beſt palliated by opiates, by the mouth and glyſterwiſe, with gentle laxatives, and the mucilaginous relaxing medicines.

No. 104. ℞ Balſ. peruv. (vit. ovi ſol.) ʒjß.
Decoct. com. ℔ ß.
Ol. olivar. ʒjß.
Tinct. thebaic, ʒij. M. ft. enema ut opus erit injiciend.

No. 105. ℞ Emulſ. com. ℔j.
Syr. e meconio ℥j. M bibat hauſt. ad libitum.

No. 106. ℞ Mannæ ℥ß. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ℥ij. Add.
Ol. amygd. ℥ß. M, ſt. hauſt, ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

ISCHURIÆ

ISCHURIÆ DYSURIÆ, &c.

THE above ſymptoms are to be remedied by removing or abating their cauſe: If from inflammation, by antiphlogiſtics; if from the Stone, by the remedies above recommended, and ſo on.

In general, the opiate glyſter, No. 104. will afford the ſpeedieſt and moſt certain relief.

OF THE

LUES VENEREA.

THE Lues Venerea has been diſtinguiſhed into the firſt or ſecond infection; or more properly into local and univerſal.

Local, when the genitals only are affected; and this ſpecies of the complaint has been called a gonorrhæa or clap.

Univerſal, when the habit in general is tainted with the venereal cacoethes; and then the diſeaſe is ſtiled a pox.

A local infection, or clap, if not attended with chancres, buboes, or ſwelled teſticles, may be very eaſily and readily cured.

Bland oil, ſuch as oil of almonds, or the like, ſhould be injected warm into the urethra two or three times every day; and, after the eighth day, the following injection ſhould be thrown up a little warmed for four or five days more, or as long as there ſhould be occaſion:

No. 107. ℞ Vitrioli alb. ℈ß—℈j.
Solv. in Aq. fontan. ℥ij.

The cathartic emulſion, No. 4. may be taken twice in a week, and a little mercurial ointment

ointment may be rubbed every night into the groins.

By these means a clap if taken in the beginning may generally be cured in a fortnight, without any injury to the constitution, or any ill effects whatsoever. — If the symptoms should any of them be troublesome, they may be easily palliated. — The heat of urine by plenty of diluent liquors with gum arabic and nitre. The priapism and chordee by opiates taken at bed-time. The phymosis and paraphymosis by emollient cataplasms, and oil thrown up between the glans penis and the prepuce. Buboes by the cathartic emulsion, and the mercurial ointment. The hernia humoralis by blood-lettings and lenient cathartics, with emollient fomentations and cataplasms to the part. And chancres by oil, or a strong mercurial ointment.

In a second infection, or pox, mercury and its preparations are the medicines that are most to be depended upon. It has been the general practice to prescribe mercurials in such a manner as to excite a salivation; but from experience it has been found, that a salivation is by no means necessary to the cure of venereal symptoms; as many very bad cases have been relieved by mercurials, given as alteratives, when the mouth has not been at all affected.

The following method will cure a confirmed pox, with as much certainty as a salivation.

No. 108. ℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad iij.
Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. ij. ad iiij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ß—gr. j.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

No. 109. ℞ Rad. sarsaparill. ℥iij.
—— laureolæ (the mezereon root) ℥ij. Coq. ex aqua fontan. ℔iij. ad ℔ij. colatur. capiat ℔ß 4ter de die.

It may be necessary to continue the medicines for a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared; and, during the cure, the patient should keep warm, use a light nourishing diet, and drink plenty of broths, or the like.—The warm bath would add to the efficacy of the medicines, and considerably hasten the cure.

DIS-

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

OBSTRUCTED MENSES.

IT has been a received opinion, that many of the diſeaſes of women are owing to a ſuppreſſion of the menſes; but it may perhaps be doubted, whether this will ſo often prove the cauſe as the conſequence of other diſeaſes; as in general for the removal of obſtructions, we have little more to do than to remedy the particular indiſpoſition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence, different and oppoſite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the ſymptoms.

In general, a deficient menſtrual excretion will depend upon a plethora; a glutinous pituitous diſpoſition of the humours, and a ſlow and languid circulation; or a contraction of the uterine veſſels, from cold or any other occaſional cauſe.

If a plethora ſhould have proved the occaſion, it may be neceſſary to draw blood, and to order medicines of the attenuating and gently purging kinds. The tinctura melampodii has been greatly recommended by Dr. Mead for theſe purpoſes, and may be given to advantage from ʒij to ʒß three or four times every day.

But

But though obſtructions may ſometimes be owing to a plethora, we ſhall find, that they much more frequently will depend upon a cachectic habit, relaxed ſolids, and a weakened circulation; and in this caſe, the intentions of cure will conſiſt in attenuating and expelling the pituitous lentor of the fluids, ſtrengthening the ſolids, and promoting the circulation: In ſhort, reſtore the body to a healthy ſtate, and this as a natural excretion will ſucceed.

Emetics and gentle ſtomach purgers, with medicines of the chalybeate and ſtrengthening kinds, will moſt avail. — The following will often ſucceed extremely well.

No. 110. ℞ Pill. rufi
—— gummoſ.
Sal. chalyb.
Rubig. chalyb. ppt. ā ā ʒj.
Ol. ſuccin. rectificat. gtt. xx.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xij. e ʒj. ſumend. iij. vel iiij. mane et veſp.

℞ Tinct. martis in ſpt. ſal. ppt. ʒij.
Elix. aloes ʒj. M. capiat coch. minimim. (tea-ſpoonful) ter quaterve de die ex quovis vehiculo.

See alſo relaxed ſolids Pag. 11. 12. and ſpontaneous gluten, Pag. 25. 26.

The

The ſuppreſſion, which is owing to a contraction of the uterine veſſels, is to be relieved by relaxing the parts, and determining with more force the fluids, to dilate the extremities of the veſſels.

The ſteams of warm water, the warm bath, and the like, may abate the contraction, and the warm emmenagogues may tend to force down the flux.

No. 111. ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. comp. ℈j.
Flor. martial. gr. vj.
Extract. ſabinæ gr. iiij.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend.

℞ Elix. myrrh. comp.
Tinct. croci āā ʒj. Sumend. ʒj—ʒij ter quaterve de die.

Mercurials have ſometimes been of uſe, to remove obſtructions; and in many caſes may be preſcribed to advantage.

HÆ-

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA.

IN a Uterine Hæmorrhage, during the time of the flux, it will be requiſite to preſcribe opiates, and thoſe medicines which weaken the nervous influence; afterwards aſtringents may be uſed to confirm the habit in general, and ſhut up the mouths of the relaxed veſſels.

No. 112. ℞ Tinct. roſar. ℥ij.
Nitri ϑ ß.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x. M. ſt. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ℥j. Capiat gtt. XL.—LX. bis terve de die ex quovis vehiculo.

A cloth, dipped in brandy and vinegar, of each equal parts, may be likewiſe applied cold to the loins.

When the flux is by this means checked, it will be expedient to ſtrengthen the ſolids, to prevent a relapſe.

No. 113. ℞ Alumin.
Sang. dracon.
Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. xv.
Spec. aromatic.
Rhabarb. āā gr. iiij.
Syr.

Syr. balſ. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar rub. hauſtulum.

The vitriolum cæruleum is likewiſe particularly uſeful under theſe circumſtances; and is perhaps one of the moſt efficacious ſtyptics we are acquainted with. See No. 10.

Indeed the whole tribe of bracing medicines, Pag. 13. will be conducive to theſe purpoſes; and may be recommended to advantage.

FLUOR

FLUOR ALBUS.

THE Fluor Albus is a diſeaſe which is owing either to a general or partial relaxation of the ſolids.—For the cure:

No. 114. ℞ Gum. olibani ʒß.
Sacchari ʒj. tere ſimul, dein. add.
Tinct. cort. peruv. ſimp. ʒij.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒjß.
Tinct. cantharid. ʒj. M. ft. hauſt. mane et cubitum iturus ſumend.

No. 115. ℞ Extract. cort. peruv. ʒß.
Rubigin. chalyb. ppt. gr. xv.
Spec. aromatic. gr. v.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. hor. xj. matut. et 5ta P. M. ſumend.

Or, the bolus, No. 113. may be uſed for the above; as they anſwer nearly the ſame intention.

No. 116. ℞ Cort. quercus ʒj.
—— granat.
Flor. balauſt. āā ʒij. Coq. ex vin. rub. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔j. Add.
Alumin. ʒß. M. pro fotu bis die partibus uſurpand. Vel,

℞ Vitrioli cærulei ℈ß. Solv. in Aq. fontan. ℥ij. M. ft. injectio omn. noct. cubitum iturus ope siphon. utend.

Applicetur dorso emplastrum roborans.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PSORA.

THE Pſora, or Itch, is an affection which is owing to animalcules burrowing in the ſkin; whence an itching, minute inflammation, and ſuppuration.

Mercury, ſulphur, white hellebore, and lime, have by experience been found the beſt medicines to deſtroy the inſect and eradicate the diſeaſe.

No. 117. ℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.
Nitri ϑß.
Conſ. cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

No. 118. ℞ Mercurii crud.
Ol. palmæ recent. āā ℔ß.
Eſſent. limon. ϑj.
Camphor. ʒiij. Terant ſimul. ad mercurii perfectam extinctionem.

Of this ointment about half a drachm may be rubbed into the bendings of the arms, or under the hams every evening.

No. 119. ℞ Unguent. ſimp. ℔j.
Flor. ſulphur. ℔ß.
Eſſent. limon. ʒij. M. ft. unguent. libere uſurpand.

No.

No. 120. ℞ Unguent. ſimp. ℥iiij.
Pulv. rad. helleb. alb. ℥j ℈.
Lixivii tartar. ℥ ß. M.

No. 121. ℞ Aq. calcis ſimp. ℥vj.
Mercurii præcip. alb. ʒj. M. ft. lotio ſpong. ope partib. affect. bis die uſurpand.

Sometimes an eruption, not of a contagious kind, though a good deal ſimilar in appearance to the Itch, will beſet the ſkin: In this caſe, the alterative pill, No. 108. will be greatly ſerviceable; or under ſome circumſtances a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate, which in cutaneous diſeaſes is often of much avail.

No. 122. ℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. x. Solve in
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥x. — Doſ. ℥ß bis die.

Vel ℞ Aq. fort. ſimp. ℔j.
Sal. ammoniac. vol. ℥vij. M. et ceſſant. ebullition. add. argent. viv. ℥viij. vel tantum quantum balneo arenæ ſolvere poſſit liquor. Dein evaporation. et chryſtalization. facta; ſalis ficci ʒj. add. aq. roſar. ℥iij. iterumque ſolve calore arenæ. — Doſ. gtt. ij. vel iij. ex cyath. aq. fontan. ſemel de die.

OF THE ELEPHANTIASIS.

THE Elephantiasis, or Leprosy of the Greeks, is a frequent and common disease, though very difficult of cure.

The alterative pill, No. 108. will sometimes succeed; though in general antimonials are preferable in this disease to mercurials.

No. 123. ℞ Antimon. crud. ʒß.
Conf. cochlear. hort. ℈j.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol. bis die sumend. superbibend. decoct. seq. ℔ ß.

No. 124. ℞ Cort. ulmi recent. ℔j. Coquetr. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ℔ viij.

No. 125. ℞ Unguent. simp. ʒij.
Sacchar. saturni ʒij. M. ft. lint. partib. affect. applicand.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Acidities in the Primæ Viæ.

FROM an acid acrimony in the primæ viæ, a number of the diſeaſes of children will derive their origin: Such are vomitings, griping pains, purgings, convulſions, and the like.

For the relief of diſeaſes from this cauſe, ſee Pag. 23. 24. The magneſia alba or the teſtacea, with rhubarb, or ſome agreeable aromatic, and a proper diet, ſuch as broths, jelly, and the like, will anſwer every intention.

If a purging ſhould ſupervene, an aſtringent glyſter, ſee No. 22. 85. will be adviſeable; and the elect. e ſcord. may be joined to the abſorbents and teſtacea.

DENTITION.

THE ſymptoms from Dentition are beſt relieved by cutting through the gums to the teeth. — If this ſhould not ſucceed, opiates will be highly adviſeable, to blunt the pain and allay the irritation. — If the child ſhould be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage.

PE-

PERIPNEUMONY.

AN infarction of the lungs and difficulty of breathing in children is a complaint of a dangerous, and many times of an irremediable kind.

It may be adviseable to order a vomit and a blister to the back; and if the child should be feverish, to draw a little blood. The detergent attenuating medicines are the likeliest to succeed.

No. 126. ℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ʒvj.
Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ℥ijß.
Gum. ammoniac. sol. ℈j.
Syr. scillitic. ℥ß. Ft. mist. sumend. coch. j. secunda vel tertia quaque hora.

A sperma cæti emulsion, with sal corn. cerv. may be likewise taken frequently; and if the child should be strong and lusty, a few grains of jallap, as a brisk purgative, may prove of service.

WORMS.

WORMS.

FROM the irritation of Worms in the inteſtines a number of diſeaſes may enſue. — Belly-achs, fevers, convulſions, epileptic fits, &c. The remedies, which have been found to ſucceed the beſt for the relief of diſeaſes from this cauſe, have been already mentioned, Pag. 122, 123. The æthiops with rhubarb ſucceeds in many caſes extremely well.

A bliſter likewiſe, in caſe of fits or fever, may be recommended to advantage.

TI-

TINEA, or SCALD HEAD.

AFTER ſhaving the head, the fomentation and liniment following will in moſt caſes relieve.

No. 127. ℞ Fol. abſinth.
——— abrotani ää ʒj. Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔ij. Add. Lixivii ſaponac. ʒiiij. M. ft. fotus tepide omni die capiti uſurpand.

No. 128. ℞ Unguent. alb. camphorat. ʒiij.
Petrolei barbadens ʒij. M. ft. lint. quocum inungent. part. affect. ſtatim a fotu applicato.

A few doſes of mercurial phyſic ſhould be taken during the cure.

HOOP-

HOOPING COUGH.

THE Hooping Cough, to which children are principally ſubject, is a diſeaſe of the ſpaſmodic kind; and the ſymptoms are beſt relieved by antiſpaſmodic remedies.

Blood-letting and gentle laxatives are almoſt univerſally uſeful; and emetics occaſionally repeated are of great ſervice. Bliſters when the ſymptoms are urgent are likewiſe to be inſiſted on.

No. 129. ℞ Julep e moſcho ℥vj.
Elix. paregoric. ℥ ß.
Tinct. valerian. vol. ʒj. M.
capiat coch. ij. vel iij. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥ij.
Tinct. caſtor. ʒij.
Syr. balſamic. ℥ ß. Ft. miſt.
ſumend. coch. j. ſubinde.

Towards the decline of the diſeaſe a decoction of the bark in full doſes may be preſcribed to advantage.

SCRO-

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE intentions of cure in Scrofulous or Strumous Affections will conſiſt in correcting the general cachexy, by ſtrengthening the ſolids, and attenuating the lentor of the humours, and in healing and removing the tumours and ſores.

The remedies which would be moſt expedient to anſwer the firſt intention, have been already examined under the articles, Relaxed Solids, Pag. 11. and following; and Spontaneous Gluten, Pag. 25. and following.

Emetics and ſtomach purgers will be uſeful, to cleanſe and expel from the primæ viæ any viſcid ſaburra; and theſe ſhould be repeated as occaſion may require. —— Exerciſe of body, with gently ſtimulating, attenuating medicines, will likewiſe promiſe fair to reſolve the obſtructions, and relieve the patient.

No. 130. ℞ Vitri antimon. in pulv. quam ſubtiliſſ. redacti gr. iiij.
Milleped. ppt. ʒj.
Gum. ſagapen. ʒß.

Ol. juniperi gtt. x.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xxx. ſumend. ij. iij. vel iiij. mane vel man. et veſp.

Chalybeates are often very uſeful.

The bark has likewiſe been highly recommended; and, as a ſtrengthener and promoter of the circulation, bids fair to be ſerviceable.

The madder root, as an attenuant and deterger of the minuteſt veſſels; may likewiſe have its advantage.

Mercurials, burnt ſponge, ſea-water, and a great variety of other medicines, have been recommended as uſeful: but we are ſtill at a loſs for a ſpecific medicine; and indeed where the diſeaſe is violent and confirmed, or the viſcera affected, our beſt remedies will often avail but little.

The ſecond intention, viz. That of healing and removing the tumours and ſores, more properly comes under the province of ſurgery than of medicine. — If they cannot be reſolved, they ſhould be either extirpated or brought to ſuppuration.—A mercurial waſh has ſometimes ſucceeded in reſolving ſcrofulous tumours.

No. 131. ℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. ℈ß. Solv. in
Aq fontan. ℥jß. Add.
Tinct. cantharid. ℥ß. M.
ft. lotio noct. cubitum iturus tumoribus uſurpand.

FINIS.